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Slave Trade Still Thrives In Year 1936

Refuge Sought by Arabian Fugitives at British Legation in Jiddah

Progress in Sudan

Slave Route Discovered in French Cameroons, a Mandated Territory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Stubborn survival of the slave traffic in parts of Africa, and progress toward its suppression in others, are disclosed in reports from several authoritative sources.

A British report to the League of Nations charges the existence of a slave route in the mandated territory of French Cameroons, where the slave trade is strictly prohibited, as in all mandated areas under the Covenant.

High Profits Made

From the Sudan Government comes word of anxiety over increased temptations to engage in slave traffic, due to the "exceptional profits" made by the camel-owning tribes of the Sudan during the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

Along the Red Sea, slaves from Arabia are still seeking refuge at the British Legation in Jiddah, Downing Street has informed the League.

In the Sudan, despite sporadic cases of internal kidnaping, the Government reports progress on the whole in its anti-slavery drive.

Persists in Africa

Ever since the abolition of the slave trade to the American colonies, it has seemed to be Africa's lot to retain this scourge. Today, practically nowhere else are there any slave raids—except on the "Black Continent."

A British Government report from Nigeria discloses that the slave traders are mainly Shuwa Arabs, Kanembus and Mandaras. They sell their victims to the people around Lake Chad and to the merchants of Wadai, Kanem, and Tibesti. The slave routes start from Mandara in the French Cameroons. They lead to Lake Chad. Traffickers travel by night. By day they hide their slaves in the bush.

Protected by British

Most of the victims are children—sold by their parents because they are short of food. The poor harvest of 1933, for instance, led to increased traffic. Today, there is greater cooperation between the mounted native police patrols and the French officers. But occasionally, there are still secret embarkations of slaves from the Sudan and other parts of East Africa across the Red Sea to Arabia—last profitable dumping ground of the slave dealers.

During the last five years the British Minister in Jiddah—Mecca's seaport—freed 146 slaves who fled to him for protection under the British flag. Some of these slaves had trekked with their captors right across Africa.

Some had gone to Mecca on pilgrimage, only to be clapped into servitude. So now there is a scheme for the protection of Nigerian pilgrims—yet the majority of the poorer pilgrims still prefer to travel by dhows or native boats across the Red Sea from Italian Eritrea—at their own risk, carrying no passports.

Convictions in Benue

Writing of the Idoma division of Benue Province, Southern Nigeria, a British district officer states: "It has been said that every Idoma is a potential slave dealer and there is much truth in the statement. Female children are generally regarded solely as financial assets and the 'bride-prices' to be received from them on marriage are matters of deep family concern. From 'bride-price' to 'slave-price' is but a short step. Similarly, boys who have no marriageable value may be turned to profit in the slave market at times of financial crisis."

In Benue Province 42 persons have been convicted of slave dealing during the last five years. Touring officers are continually on the alert for signs of the traffic, but it is difficult to stamp it out entirely among primitive people living in very thickly wooded country. As many as 60 complaints of kidnaping have been made in a single month.

Kidnapers dispose of their captives principally among childless persons—especially in Ogoja Province. Generally, the children are treated as members of the family and in no sense as slaves. In Onitsha Province, girls are sometimes dedicated to a fetish. On coming of age they marry the fetish priest and become his wives.

Anglo-French Co-operation

In the adjoining mandated territory of British Cameroons, the 1922 report stated that before that date the slave trade was in an "active state." The 1923 report said that

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Veterans' and Women's Choices

Wide World

Harry W. Colmery

Lawyer and Former Aviation Instructor Chosen National Commander of American Legion

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Mrs. Lorena Hahn

Named at Cleveland to Head American Legion Auxiliary

Legion Commends Monroe Doctrine, Holds Election

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—With a rising shout and a parade of the standards of every Legion department, the American Legion today elected Harry W. Colmery of Topeka, Kan., national commander by acclamation.

The Legion affirmed its belief in the Monroe Doctrine as a measure of peace and opposed entry of the United States into the League of Nations by unanimous vote.

The vote came on the presentation of the foreign relations committee report by Chairman John R. Decker of Colorado.

Vote on Policies

The veterans, who greeted prize-winning band, bugle and singing groups during the morning with yells, whistles and stamping, also approved a resolution opposing any modification of cancellation of war debts and voted against future loans to nations in default on their war debts.

Another resolution urged the United States Government to maintain a strict policy of neutrality and remain "free of any alliance which might draw the country into war."

Finger Printing

The delegates condemned activities of the Black Legion and asked Congress to investigate the order.

A resolution recommending universal finger-printing of the civil population of the country and a system of identification for all non-citizens, with legislation to make the system effective as a national policy, was adopted.

The legionnaires voted to make an employment program a major policy and reaffirmed their "condemnation of mob violence and lynching through the United States."

Women Hold Election

The American Legion Auxiliary formally elected Mrs. Lorena Hahn, of Wayne, Neb., as national president today in the closing session of its sixteenth annual convention. She was unopposed.

Five national vice-presidents also were elected without contest. These were Mrs. W. S. Deweese, Troy, Ohio, central division; Mrs. Florence Snodgrass, Phoenix, Ariz., western

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Loyalists Report Fascists Trapped In Madrid Drive

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MADRID, Sept. 24 — Government soldiers, seeking to block a surging Fascist advance on Madrid, were reported today to have repulsed insurgent assaults by frontal defenses near Maqueda and rear attacks at Oropesa.

The "pinching" Socialist movement, the War Ministry claimed, boxed the Fascists between two strong Government forces to retard the march on the capital.

Dam Loosed by Loyalists

Madrid's defenders also announced that they had loosed the waters of Alberche dam over San Martin de Valdeiglesias, scheduled point of convergence for Fascist columns 36 miles west of the capital.

The Government said it believed the town had been destroyed and with it considerable amounts of insurgent guns, trucks, horses and mules.

Troops of Col. Jose Asensio, concentrated at Santa Cruz del Retamar, held their tightened lines while other columns, commanded by Gen. Julio Mangada near Oropesa, assaulted the insurgent rear guard 20 miles behind Fascist field headquarters at Talavera de la Reina, the War Ministry asserted.

Communications Broken

In addition, communications between insurgent units in the Talavera sector were destroyed by aerial attacks from Socialist bombing planes, the Government declared.

Madrid military authorities declared General Mangada's troops descended from Navaperal, on the southern slopes of the Guadarrama mountains, to Oropesa to cut the Fascist lines westward.

Surprised insurgents suffered heavy casualties, the Government claimed, during the fighting between Oropesa and Talavera.

If the government claims are true, the insurgent southern army under Gen. Francisco Franco, with its auxiliary columns moving south and north of the main line of march, might have to recapture previously-occupied territory between Talavera and Caceras, general military headquarters for the southern insurgents.

When Strike Breaking Becomes a Profession

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Strike-breaking in the United States is a big, profitable, highly organized business; and the picture of its methods and ramifications is being told here today more completely and more brutally than ever before.

Day after day witnesses go on the stand before the La Follette Civil Liberties committee, and under oath give first-hand evidence of the facts and events of the trade in which they have engaged. Some witnesses speak in low tones, as though ashamed, some witnesses look about defiantly, and blurt out their statements with arrogance; others, and these are the unimaginative majority, tell the story of their life in dull, matter-of-fact tones, of ordered "sluggings," of recruited "finks" (strikebreakers) from the alleys and gutters of the big cities, of live steam turned on strikers, of machine-guns, gas, sawed-off shotguns thoughtfully provided by a munitions firm associated with the strikebreaking recruiting agency; of "atrocities" committed by strikebreakers themselves with the purpose of planting the blame on strikers; of false combats designed to make anxious business executives employ more of their services.

Stories of Chaos

Stories are told of spies and stool pigeons and virtual blackmail; of agents provocateurs, stirring up labor discontent so that it may be crushed by the company; of other agents hired by power companies to sit in local public houses to decry public ownership of utilities; of carfares collected by strikebreakers while running a transit system, and split among "finks," "nobles" and detective agencies; of agents sent to the wives of strikers at their homes to break morale by decrying the strike; of double crossing and betrayal of workers, employers and other strike-breakers.

Such an extraordinary story rarely has been unrolled before a Senate committee.

Many witnesses have asked that their names or addresses be withheld to avoid retaliation by fellow workers, on whom they have been spying; "undercover men" have been uncovered; hour after hour the art and profession of strikebreaking has been bared before the Senators, secretaries and newspaper men. Meanwhile, executives of the Railway Audit & Inspection Company, whose torn records have been pieced together from wastepaper baskets, are attempting to harass the committee through court suits, and defiantly refuse to take the stand or honor Senate subpoenas, at a risk of a year's jail penalty.

Has Prison Record

The hearing goes on, however. Here for example, is Sam Cohen. He weighs 266 pounds, and his tremendous bulk gives him the mein of a prize fighter. He has been a strike-breaker for 20 years. He is typical of the exhibits the committee is dredging up. His story is brief and garish. He was the former bodyguard of Miss Vivian Gordon, who was murdered mysteriously in 1931. He makes no objection to the introduction of a rogues gallery portrait and his criminal record: he has served time in Sing Sing and Atlanta, his record shows 14 arrests and five convictions. One feels that his record aids him in his business rather than handicaps him. Timid business executives in far away skyscrapers will feel that he can cope with situations which are too rough for their manicured fingers. That he can meet violence with violence. So this great man-mountain has turned now to the easy money of strikebreaking.

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Landon Wages New Attack On Scarcity Plan

Government Should Help Farmer Carry Surplus Crops, He Says

Enters Minnesota

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON GOVERNOR LANDON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 24—Eyeing the empty corn cribs and still dusty, yellow-gray fields of eastern Iowa, Gov. Alfred M. Landon today declared to back-platform audiences, "Our party stands for production; not destruction. It is for co-operation with the farmer; not coercion."

Behind him, at Des Moines, Iowa, and ahead of him, in almost every farm home, was the farm program he has newly offered to the nation. Behind him, too, was a successful but protracted series of political talks with leaders in the State. Most of them told him his chances of carrying Iowa are bright and shining. The non-professionals, the grass-roots newspaper reporters, and many farmers who came to metings in Des Moines yesterday were not so sanguine. Their most optimistic estimate was that Iowa is very close; their least favorable guess was that the big Roosevelt majorities of four years ago could not be cut down, and that current polls reveal a highly contradictory picture.

Assails Scarcity Doctrine

Governor Landon has made up his mind to hammer away at the doctrine of scarcity, and hammer he did in speeches at Nevada, Iowa Falls, Hampton and Mason City, Iowa; and Albert Lea, Owatonna, Faribault, and Northfield, Minn. His speech at Nevada was typical, as he said:

"It has distressed me this morning in traveling across your state—in traveling across what is one of the best farm areas—to see empty cribs and granaries when they should be filled to overflowing. In part, the situation is due to the distressing drought of the past summer, which I can assure you we Kansans shared in full measure with you.

"But another reason for your empty corn cribs—and don't forget this—is the program of scarcity of a year ago. These are always some years of plenty—or of surplus, as we have come to call it in recent years. But we are equally certain to have some years of shortage. Had the farmers of Iowa and every other agricultural state been allowed to produce as long experience dictated, they would have been better prepared to meet the tragedy of this year."

Function of Government

Then Governor Landon asserted that the scarcity program had robbed the American farmer not only of his export market but of his home market as well, and that "the real function of the Government is to help the farmer produce and to finance carry-over crops."

How the farm belt is reacting to the Landon approach is impossible to judge offhand. But a good indication of the more intelligent and informed farm attitude may be taken from the editorial position of the Des Moines Register.

That paper lays little or no emphasis on the sections of Governor Landon's speech calculated to catch the eye—such as his phrases about the farmer being a lord on his own farm. It concentrates instead upon the broad implications of the program, and says: "Governor Landon has dumped laissez-faire ideology clear out the window. He has plumped for a broad, fine policy of national planning in the sense that our national founders themselves did not shrink from." The paper also says, "The farm problem has been lifted out of the 1936 campaign."

The newspaper correspondents were "polled" as to their personal preferences for President and their estimates of which candidate would win.

They did not know their opinions would be emblazoned in the local prints, but it took only an hour for the story to be on the street. Since it is now public property, here are the figures. They include two men in the employ of the Republican campaign, and four Des Moines newsmen. Asked, "Who do you think will be elected president?" They voted: Roosevelt 13, Landon 6. Then, to prove the sincerity of this estimate, they were asked: "Whom would you prefer to see elected?" They replied, Roosevelt, 4; Landon, 12; Thomas (Socialist), 1; Browder (Communist), 1; Colvin (Prohibitionist), 1.

10,000 Men Sought To Save Cotton Crop

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 24 (AP)—Planters of the Mississippi Delta broadcast an appeal today for at least 10,000 laborers to pick a bumper yield of cotton.

They faced ruin of acre upon acre of the South's largest money crop unless a labor shortage is alleviated rapidly, they said.

Planters said a serious labor shortage existed in the area from the Tennessee-Mississippi line to Louisiana. Policemen continue to drag tramps from box cars to work in the cotton fields.

Competition for labor is so keen planters are bringing Mexicans from the Rio Grande valley under guard. Growers offer wages up to $1 a hundred pounds. Some pickers gather 500 pounds a day.

Seating of Ethiopians at Geneva Victory of Idealism for League

Italy Likely to Retain Membership Despite Latest Rebuff

Spanish Issue Raised

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 24—The extraordinary reversal of opinion in the League Assembly has after a three days' struggle given a definite diplomatic victory to Ethiopia over Italy. The Ethiopian delegation remains and the Italian delegation abstains. The Credentials Committee finally admits the validity of the Ethiopian claim and the Assembly approves.

So collapses completely the Delbos-Eden plan as the Hoare-Laval plan collapsed in December.

Strong Opposition

When the scheme began to hang fire, its execution was impossible in the Credentials Committee where it was opposed by Russia, Holland, New Zealand, Turkey and Greece.

The ingenious project of referring the issue to the World Court and suspending the membership of Ethiopia pending the judicial decision was defeated partly because there are a number of technical points in the rules of the Assembly which could not easily be overcome; but chiefly because by this time the Assembly dared not flout the growing public consciousness of the unworthiness of the action contemplated.

The British Switched

Yesterday it was soon seen that there was not a majority in favor of Ethiopia's provisional elimination. Thereupon the British intimated that they would vote against the exclusion of Ethiopia and the conspiracy broke down.

Yet it was Britain which had by means of a consular report, secretly circulated, endeavored to show that the alleged Ethiopian Government at Gore is nonexistent as an effective organization.

Maybe Next Time

The committee drew up its report, which remarked that though no member really challenged the Ethiopian credentials they were, in fact, doubtful—but Ethiopia should be given the benefit of the doubt. The decision, however, applies only to the present session and does not prejudice the future. In other words, the hope is still entertained that the next time it will be easier to eject Ethiopia.

Though the League has at any rate temporarily made clear its choice, preferring the Ethiopian delegation to the Italian delegation, it is nevertheless believed that Premier Benito Mussolini may still be induced not to break with Geneva.

Spanish Question

Uruguay in a severe note to the League has announced the closing of its legation in Madrid on account of the murder of three sisters of the Uruguayan honorary vice-consul.

The note says that the Spanish Government cannot enforce order. Thus the Spanish problem is raised in a manner which puts Spanish Foreign Minister and League delegate, Julio Alvarez del Vayo on the defensive. In his entourage it is hinted that he will attack other countries, particularly Portugal.

'The Small Powers Speak': Editorial Page.

Italy to complete conquest of Ethiopia: Page 3.

Public Opinion Speaks

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Humanity's call for peace—with justice—again makes itself heard above the demands of national diplomacy.

And humanity again has tipped the scales of diplomacy toward justice and organized peace. Reports from Geneva indicate that aroused public opinion, expressed through members of the credentials committee of the League, foiled an attempt of certain powers, for selfish reasons, to sacrifice the League's great ideals and to sanction Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Representatives of the British and French governments, understood to be willing to buy Italian support in Europe at the price of refusing to seat Ethiopia's delegation, did not choose to face world public opinion with open recognition of Italy's claim.

This news adds to a growing body of cases in which the people of democratic countries have forced their own and other governments to take stands for peace and justice.

Acme

Hoare-Laval Fiasco — Memories of the Hoare-Laval incident still haunt Downing street and the Quai d'Orsay.

Britain and France, desperate to stop war in East Africa, negotiated for peace. But the diplomats came out in November, 1935, with a compromise that would have sanctioned the Italian aggression.

Public outcry in Britain and elsewhere forced abandonment of the plan. Both of its sponsors resigned.

British Peace Ballot—This strong action of the British public was made possible by the Peace Ballot, concluded in July, 1935. More than 11,000,000 citizens voted for the League and for organized peace.

The British Government took notice. Its policy at Geneva was consciously molded to carry out the mandate of those 11,000,000 voters.

Sanctions Issue—When the League was confronted with continued Italian aggression in Ethiopia, public opinion was largely responsible for ranging 51 nations in support of sanctions against the aggressor.

Corfu Case—When Italy bombarded Corfu in 1923, public protests played a part in stimulating League action.

Disarmament Conference—Although the world Disarmament Conference failed of expected achievement, the late Arthur Henderson, as president, repeatedly said his chief support came from public opinion throughout the world. Those close to early days of the conference gave credit to the millions of petitions which were presented, for keeping discouraged diplomats at their task.

Shanghai Incident — Public outrage over the bombardment of Shanghai by Japanese in 1932 was reliably credited in Tokyo with influencing the settlement. Peace finally was restored through the intermediary of disinterested nations.

Haile Selassie—Geneva's unwillingness to declare Haile Selassie no longer Emperor of Ethiopia is the latest evidence of respect for the will of the people not to haul down their flag of organized peace in the face of a powerful aggressor.

Curtain Drops on 'Boys of '61' As Last Thin Line Parades

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Grand Army of the Republic marches once more. Up Pennsylvania Avenue they come, 276 strong where once more than 200,000 marched in the great two-day review after Appomattox.

And the national capital turns out en masse in a last grand tribute. Government departments and schools have a half holiday. Between 60,000 and 70,000 persons, the police estimate, pack the sidewalks of the short mile the thin files of "Father Abraham's" legions insist on marching, although it was 71 years ago when they laid down their arms of war.

They start down Pennsylvania Avenue, where they once marched ankle deep in mud. The army band leads the way. Here they come. Illinois first with 12 men, then Wisconsin with seven and Pennsylvania with 11 more, disdaining the cars provided for all who care to make use of them.

The Band Plays

The band breaks into "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah." The thin lines swing up past the same gray treasury building which stood there when they went past as eager young veterans on their way home. There is the window where Seward, recovering from attempted assassination, watched them go proudly by. The crowd cheers happily, wildly at these now almost strange blue uniforms and small black-visored forage caps.

The ranks swing around into the broad sweep before the White House. The blue clad legs step out more briskly. Here at last is their goal before their eyes. Some have never seen it before. Some are coming back for the first time since May of 1865. There are the white columns behind which Abraham Lincoln lived and struggled with their own hopes and fears and sorrows.

The reviewing stand doesn't matter much any more. It is crowded with friends and relatives, with local officials, and with the commanders of the G. A. R. itself. The hands go up in salute. They march on another block and then fall out to watch the rest come by. Ohio has 10 in line and New York six. California and Nevada together boast 12, Michigan has eight and Massachusetts seven. Maine marches with six and Connecticut five. The rest, one, two, or three each, behind the banner of his state. One carries a drum and keeps time the entire distance.

Dignified and Affecting

It is dignified and deeply affecting. There are many southerners in the crowd who cheer as warmly as any. For this is no victory parade. Nor is it a scene of revelry as are so many parades in these days. Their marching orders ban "floats" and "caricatures and undignified exhibitions of any kind." Instead these are men who are cherishing an old tradition and an old ideal. It matters not what the merits of that ideal are. It does matter that for 71 years they have

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Sept. 24

Peru-Bolivia—Peace Pact Signed

Peru and Bolivia have signed a treaty of friendship and nonaggression, the Peruvian foreign office announced today, according to the Associated Press.

The pact outlaws war between the two countries and pledges a direct adjustment of differences, such as frontier incidents, without resort to the good offices of foreign nations.

Along with a protocol dealing with social and Indian problems affecting the two countries, the treaty was signed at Lima on Sept. 14.

Speed—48-Hour Auto Record Broken

Ab Jenkins, relieved intermittently by Babe Stapp of Los Angeles, breaks the 48-hour speed record at Utah's Bonneville Salt Flats. In 48 hours he drove 7134 miles. Had he driven straight ahead, he could have traveled a distance almost equivalent to that between San Francisco and Hong Kong, China. But he just went around and around, toppling over records wholesale. His 48-hour record was 148.626 miles an hour, surprisingly surpassing the record of 136.34 miles an hour established by England's Capt. George E. T. Eyston. Before returning to England, Ab Jenkins plans to "open up" his 12-cylinder racer for a try at shorter records. Jenkins insists that whatever records other speedsters set up he will knock down.

League—Ethiopia Wins Its Case

Ethiopia still is.

The League of Nations Assembly votes 39 to 4 to seat the Ethiopian delegation. The League, still afloat on the tide of idealism evoked over the Ethiopian issue, rejects the high cynicism of the Anglo-French plan to bar Ethiopia on the grounds that it has no "effective government." Moral courage was the main ingredient of this choice, for it was tantamount to supporting a small African nation that can be of no practical use in Europe's council chambers, in preference to mollifying puissant Italy, whose presence in these chambers is so vital.

Italy assumes an air of Olympian indifference. It makes it plain that Italian participation in the League will be postponed until the Ethiopian issues are settled to its satisfaction. Italy's presence at the projected Locarno conference is also dubious. There is, moreover, reason to apprehend that this rebuff to Italy will strengthen Italo-German collaboration.

The League's decision applies to this session. It remains to be seen whether this action will rally the forces of idealism or whether so-called realistic diplomacy will have found a formula for ousting Ethiopia by the next session. In the meantime, the League has decreed that aggres-

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Japanese Ask More Troops For Shanghai

Chinese Protest Control by Marines in Foreign Settlement

Tension Continues

Tokyo's Ambassador at Nanking Presses for Action; Asks Chiang's Co-operation

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SHANGHAI, Sept. 25 (Friday)—Residents of Shanghai's Japanese community—part of the International Settlement area under the military control of Japanese marines—early today asked Tokyo to "dispatch immediately to China land and sea forces sufficient to accord full protection to Japanese lives and property."

The petition was sent in an atmosphere slightly eased by the absence of further incidents following Wednesday night's shooting of three Japanese marines, one of whom died.

Japanese marines continued a vigilant patrol in the Hongkew area.

The Japanese residents of the section, however, admittedly were apprehensive lest there be further trouble.

Japanese officials, backed by armed marines patrolling a large area under martial law, today rejected Chinese protests against invasion of the Chinese settlement and warned the entire city to "keep its head cool."

Strong forces of blue-coated Japanese in tanks and armored cars and on motorcycles drew taut lines around a large area of the International Settlement in "self-defense" measures resulting from the killing of one marine and the wounding of two others.

Investigations Continue

Military authorities continued their investigation of the slaying, but released one Chinese, held as a suspect.

"We are well in control of the situation," asserted Rear Admiral Eijiro Kondo, commander of special Japanese forces in Shanghai. "We are taking every necessary measure to protect Japanese lives and property."

The protest against Japanese entry into the Chinese-controlled area north of the International Settlement was sent to Japanese military authorities. They, however, immediately rejected it without deigning to answer.

Action Held Extensive

Excitement over the latest attack on Japanese nationals continued high within the Japanese community. The two wounded marines were reported improving.

Admiral Kondo, in a proclamation urging his countrymen to remain calm, asserted the action of the Japanese forces "is based upon the right of self-defense."

"Its object is the protection of lives and property of Japanese residents here," the naval commander declared. "We will not be lenient to those regarding Japanese nationals as enemies and who thereby threaten the peace and order of Shanghai.

The admiral's proclamation is interpreted as indicating that the Japanese intended to continue strong independent action without reference to nationals of other nations in Shanghai.

Action Before Words

After the commander's statement, a Japanese naval attaché said:

"The Japanese navy is determined to see that the sacrifice of Japanese lives does not come to naught. Adhering to the motto 'action before words,' we shall act in accordance with our judgment."

Reserve members of the International Settlements' volunteer defense force, made up of resident foreigners including many Americans and Filipinos, was ordered to stand by for possible emergency duty. The force includes 1500 men.

Warning to Nanking

Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, was reported by the Domei (Japanese) News Agency from Nanking to have "served a final warning on the Chinese National Government."

The agency also said that Chang Chun, Chinese foreign minister, was "apparently alarmed by the developments" and called a conference of high government officials which resulted in an urgent appeal for Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, military overlord of the Nanking administration, to return from Canton.

Native newspapers said that General Chiang would fly to Nanking tomorrow.

The City of Shanghai is divided into three areas, each administered separately and each governed by its own independent authority.

The three are the foreign or international settlement, the French concession and the Chinese area.

Hongkew is a district in the International Settlement populated largely by Japanese and over which, primarily, the Japanese have proclaimed martial law. Japanese military control extended also to a considerable part of the Chinese section of Greater Shanghai.

The International Settlement is governed by a municipal council; the French Concession is administered by the Consul General, aided by an advisory body of foreigners and Chinese; the municipal government of the Chinese city has its own mayor, appointed by the National Government.

Washington sees rifts in clouds over Shanghai: Page 2.

Washington Sees Rift In Clouds Over Shanghai

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Advices reaching diplomatic circles here this morning place a somewhat less alarming interpretation on the latest Japanese move in Shanghai than do yesterday's press reports, but the U. S. State Department is watching the whole situation with great diligence.

While as yet there is no factual information to indicate that Japan is on the verge of another major advance in China, it is frankly recognized that such an outcome is perfectly possible, particularly considering the tone of Japanese press comment on recent attacks on Japanest nationals at several different points in China.

Patrols Withdrawn

The most encouraging fact is that Japanese military patrols have been withdrawn to the Japanese part of the International Settlement at Shanghai and that one Chinese arrested by the Japanese military patrols has been turned over voluntarily to Settlement authorities for trial.

On the other hand, advices from Tokyo are that Admiral Osami Nagano, Japanese Minister of the Navy, has cancelled plans to accompany the emperor to military maneuvers and is remaining at his desk in the capitol.

Navy Wants Share?

Observers attempting to analyze the significance of the latest developments recognize the possibility that the Japanese navy might very conceivably desire to share in the glory which has accrued to the army from its successes in Manchuria by arranging a similar coup elsewhere in China. It is pointed out in this connection that the patrols thrown into Shanghai yesterday consisted of sailors and marines and not soldiers.

On the other hand the navy has consistently shown itself more cautious about antagonizing foreign interests than has the army and since the suppression of the army revolt in Tokyo the navy has apparently been exercising more influence than the other service.

Increased Tempo

The fact remains, however, that the recurrence of incidents has increased in tempo during recent months, leaving diplomatic officials here conscious of the fact that some further major move may be contemplated.

So far as the United States is concerned, nothing has yet happened which involves American rights in China. However, any infringement of Chinese sovereignty is automatically an infringement of the nine-power pact guaranteeing the independence of China.

What the United States would do in such an event is a question which officials have not yet considered because it has not arisen. Judging from the policy of the past four years, it is reasonable to assume, however, that unless unexpected factors entered into such a development nonrecognition would continue to characterize the American attitude as it has toward Japanese aggression in the past.

West Springfield Firm Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 24—Employment by the Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co. in the manufacture of gasoline pumps and oil burners is now at the highest level in five years, with 1338 working. Activity promises to be brisk throughout the fall.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

hotel Collingwood

Small, quiet and select. One half block from 5th Avenue stores. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.

45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Japanese Envoy At Nanking Acts On New Affairs

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TOKYO, Sept. 24—Settlement of differences between China and Japan, heightened by the killing of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, was placed today in the hands of Shigeru Kawagoe, Tokyo's ambassador to Nanking.

If Ambassador Kawagoe fails to halt anti-Japanese attacks, it was understood, the Government of Emperor Hirohito would insist that the dispute be tackled by Chiang Kai-shek, military overlord of the Central Chinese Government.

Decision to allow Mr. Kawagoe to continue diplomatic negotiations was made following all-night conferences between Japanese naval, military and civilian authorities.

Japan can no longer accept mere assurances from the Nanking Government, a government spokesman said, that it will take measures to prevent such crimes in the future.

The officials insisted that recurring incidents damaged the prestige of the Japanese nation and the honor of its army and navy. They warned that if the murders continued, they would be obliged to withdraw Japanese residents in certain sections of China and leave the military and naval forces to deal with the situation.

China Withdraws Troops Lingering Near Fengtai

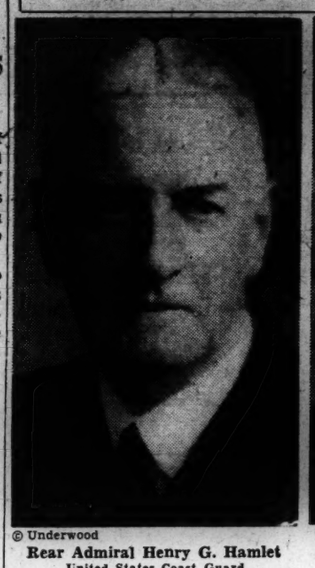
PEIPING, Sept. 24 (AP)—Sino-Japanese tension at the near-by railway junction of Fengtai was eased slightly today with the sudden departure of part of a force of Chinese troops entrenching in the vicinity.

A large body remained, however, staging an elaborate sword drill.

Japanese troops observed the maneuvers impassively, from their near-by stations.

The Chinese soldiers were evacuated last week from their Fengtai barracks upon Japanese demands which followed an attack on a Japanese officer, but some of them returned, saying they intended to remain.

Appointed to Maritime Commission



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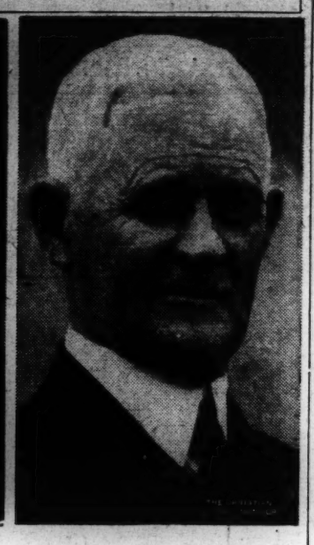
Rear Admiral Henry G. Hamlet
United States Coast Guard



Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley
United States Navy (Retired)

Paris Believes Rome Will Not Quit League Or Shun Locarno Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 24—Confidence is expressed in French official circles that Italy not only will not leave the League now but will not even refuse outright to attend the proposed five-power Locarno conference, as a result of the League's decision yesterday to admit the Ethiopian delegation.

In the French press, however, serious apprehension is voiced that Italy will cease all diplomatic collaboration with Britain until this "offense to her dignity" has been atoned for.

Parisian papers today are divided over the significance of the League's decision. Violently condemned as a fatal blunder by the press of the Right, it is hailed by a few papers of the Left as the clearest triumph for justice over force, and which holds out the hope that the League may yet be able to arise from its ashes.

Roosevelt Names Two Admirals To Maritime Board

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt last night named a three-member "temporary" maritime commission to administer the ship subsidy act. Members are Rear Admiral Henry A. Wiley, U. S. N., retired; Rear Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, United States Coast Guard, and George Landick Jr., now in the Treasury Department.

Although no chairman was designated, Admiral Wiley is expected to act in that capacity, at least until two other members are appointed to bring the agency up to full strength provided by law.

"This temporary organization," said a White House announcement, "will start functioning immediately, setting up a skeleton force. Other members of the commission will be named in the near future."

Records of Appointees

Admiral Wiley's home is in Haverford, Penna. Admiral Hamlet lives in Chevy Chase, Md., and Mr. Landick in Kensington, Md., both suburbs of the national capital.

Admiral Wiley was at one time commander-in-chief of the fleet. He also has served on a number of arbitration boards in the last three years. Admiral Hamlet is a former commandant of the coast guard. He is due to retire Oct. 1. Mr. Landick is chief of the planning section of the procurement division of the treasury.

The Subsidy Act was passed in the closing days of the last Congress. It provides for direct federal subsidies to the merchant marine, instead of cash aid through ocean mail contracts, for which more than $20,000,000 is carried in the current post office appropriation bill.

Called "Subterfuge"

These mail contracts are scheduled—be adjusted before the expiration of that appropriation to conform to the new policy, President Roosevelt, in advocating direct subsidies, called the present practice a "subterfuge."

The direct grants will be in amounts designed to offset the differences in cost between American and foreign construction and operation of vessels, the ultimate aim being to place the American merchant marine on an equal competitive basis with foreign lines.

Liner to Be Built

One of the commission's first projects will be construction of a liner to replace the Leviathan. Under an agreement signed between the secretary of commerce and the United States lines a contract for the new ship must be let by Sept. 30.

Commerce department officials also are expected to lay before the commission a proposal for a government-subsidized trans-Atlantic dirigible service. They contend the new act provides ample authority for the commission to deal with this phase of ocean travel.

Legion Commends Monroe Doctrine; Holds Election

(Continued from Page 1)

division; Mrs. J. J. Bromley, Springfield, Vt., eastern division; Mrs. Ella O'Brien, Denver, Colo., northwestern division; and Mrs. J. Allison Hardy, Columbus, Miss., southern division.

The new officers were installed immediately. The president received her official sash and colors from Mrs. Donald McCrae Jr., a past national president.

Mrs. Hahn succeeds Mrs. Melville Mucklestone of Chicago.

Headquarters of Mr. Colmery, the Topeka, Kan., attorney and one-time flying instructor, claimed every vote in sight and concentrated on a hunt for "able" vice-commanders, whose selection was required to conform roughly to geographical lines.

Reports of convention committees also occupied attention, although committeemen indicated that debatable issues had been eliminated by the "tabling" process.

Teachers' Oath Dropped

Among resolutions jammed through hurriedly in the nearly vacant Music hall of the Public Auditorium was one recommending that "one or more full-sized rigid airships be constructed to determine the full usefulness of the airship in defense of this country."

Such controversial questions as the teachers' allegiance oath died in committee, leaving the way clear for serene adjournment.

Campaigning for vice-commander positions was notable by its absence. James R. Mahaffy of Honolulu announced, however, that he sought the commandership of non-state departments.

Work of Organization

Mr. Colmery sees in the Legion the proper approach to America's problems.

A native of Braddock, Penna., Mr. Colmery's background is that of the university classroom and the law office, except for the war years in the air. He holds an A.B. degree from Oberlin College, Ohio, class of 1913, and took an LL.B. at the University of Pittsburgh in 1916. He was a member of the Pennsylvania bar and an instructor in Carnegie Institute of Technology until 1917, when he went to Utah to practice law. On the outbreak of war, he went to an officers' training camp in San Francisco.

Non-partisanship

He is a Republican in politics and a resident of the Kansas capital which supplied the present Republican presidential nominee, Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

"Everybody who knows much about it knows that I'm a Republican—have been one all my life," he stated. "Yet I'll leave it to anyone, as this convention ends, whether the Legion has not demonstrated that it is non-partisan and non-political in the finest sense. The Legion boys may be the strongest of political partisans at home, but as Legionnaires they certainly are not." Mr. Colmery gave assurance that his policies would be those of the Legion alone.

"The national commander is only an administrative officer," he asserted. "These Legion boys determine their own policies without pressure from anybody. As national commander, I will carry out the policies adopted only by the Legion itself."

The Auxiliary

Mrs. Lorena Hahn, selected for the Auxiliary, said:

"I am dedicating the whole of next year to carry out the program formulated by the present convention that falls within my province, and to guide the auxiliary as smoothly and justly as possible. We follow a plan based upon the American Legion program."

She described the scope of auxiliary work as embracing child welfare, rehabilitation of soldiers' families and work among blind and disabled veterans.

Rebels on Alcazar's Walls Dominate Gates of Toledo

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

TOLEDO, Sept. 24—Government militiamen, organized into dynamite-throwing squads, battled today to crush the dogged resistance of the Fascists inside the ruined Alcazar.

The way was prepared for the militiamen by a heavy artillery barrage. As soon as the cannonade ceased, the Socialist formations advanced to blow the Fascists out of their war-torn havens.

For the first time in almost a month the Fascists held a strategic point on the great upper walls of the historic fortress from which they were able to dominate the city gates.

An attempted aerial attack by Fascist planes failed when a squadron of more than 20 government ships chased the insurgent pilots away from the city.

Meanwhile, long lines of heavily loaded trucks rumbled along the Madrid-Toledo highway, bringing more reinforcements to strengthen the Government's defenses against the insurgent army pressing in from the northwest.

Curtain Drops on Boys of '61' As G. A. R. Parades Again

(Continued from Page 1)

been faithful to it and now come back for one last gesture of tribute to what for most of us today is only dimly remembered history.

Memories of Past

Their purpose is not to entertain the crowd. They are pleased and doff their caps at the applause. But their eyes are fixed on memories of the past. They remember this same street back on May 23, 1865. Many of them were in the Army of the Potomac which marched past that day, over 100,000 strong. They remember President Andrew Johnson in the reviewing stand, already bending under the terrible load which passed to his unready shoulders a month before when Lincoln was struck down by an assassin.

There was still burning along the streets. The standards were wreathed in black. Their triumph was tempered by deep sadness.

Who else was in the stand? There stood Grant near the President, a man at the peak of a career soon to be ensnared in the toils of political intrigue foreign to his simple nature. "Uncle Billy" Sherman, idol of his own men but demon to the South, stood there too, probably the greatest strategist of the Union Army.

Union Army Heroes

George Gordon Mead led that first day's review, the scholarly Mead who found himself at Gettysburg. And behind him were such names as Phil Sheridan and Custer with the flowing golden curls streaming in the breeze, and Joe Hooker who failed at Chancellorsville and redeemed himself at Lookout mountain, and Warren of the engineers who grasped the importance of Big Round Top in time to save the second day at Gettysburg, and an empty saddle for Reynolds who had his flash of glory the day before.

That was the Army of the Potomac—the boys of the factories and streets and schools of the eastern cities, the boys who handled artillery at Malvern hill as none of the European observers there had ever seen it handled before.

Next day Sherman led the other great army, the Army of the Tennessee, the army he had led from the Mississippi to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea.

Sherman's men had no paper collars. Their strong tanned thin legs swung often in the daylight. But they kept their ranks, and kept their eyes before them, and as they swung with longer stride past the reviewing stand the German Ambassador saw with wide-eyed admiration and said:

"An army like that could whip the world."

Ahead of their division rode Logan of the raven hair and Howard with the empty sleeve and "Pap" Thomas, who stood so firm at Chickamauga, and Hazen, to whom the women gave an extra cheer.

But today all this is gone. The names and the triumphs and the passions of the war are long since past. These few are the drummer boys, the nameless youngest of that once Grand Army of the Republic. These are the boys to whom the war was a romantic adventure and a bright and shining cause.

Last Review

They knew nothing of the political intrigues behind the scenes. They were too young then to have desires to profit by their war experience. They were conscious only of fighting to save the Union—not for fame.

And in their hands their cause is brighter today than ever before as they carry their old banners along with their loyalties and prejudices clutched proudly with them in their last review before the White House.

No one argues with them now about the necessity of the war they fought. Let the historians decide that. Here today are men who devoted themselves to an ideal and who have cherished it for 75 years. Whatever one may think about that war, there is something fine here today about this devotion. They come back not to glory over enemies, not to ask anything, nor to give anything. But they must march once more past the house where Abraham Lincoln lived. They must march once more up Pennsylvania avenue in the footsteps of their comrades. And they must give a last salute at the reviewing stand which they passed before laying down their arms.

No one grudges them the praise. The crowds give it with a hearty good will and a tone which recognizes the sincerity of these veterans of a cause almost forgotten by those on the sidewalks.

There will be more national encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans insist they will carry on to the last man. But this is their last in Washington—their last pilgrimage back to the symbol of union which they fought to defend.

There are still 9134 living veterans of the Union Army out of the 2,773,304 who were enrolled during the war. Nearly 300 are here today. Of them 119 march the entire mile of the parade on foot while 157 ride in cars.

Ring out the good old bugle boys
We'll sing another song.
Sing it way we used to sing it
A hundred thousand strong.

The last blue file goes by.

Afterwards there is a modern Army parade of several thousand men.

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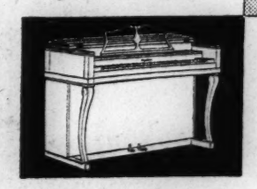

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British Economist Asks World Parley On Trade Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—The sense of economic suffocation from which Germany, Italy and Japan suffer today is not due to lack of colonies but to the bars to immigration as well as to growing trade barriers.

This view was recently expounded at the Liberal Summer School here by Sir Arthur Salter, for many years director of the Economic and Financial organization of the League.

In Sir Arthur's opinion, the possession of colonies would not solve the problem of surplus population. When before the World War, Germany asked for a place in the sun it had no such surplus. It never settled more than 20,000 persons in its entire colonial empire.

Colonists and Soldiers

Likewise, if the Duce succeeded in holding Ethiopia, he would never have as many colonists there as he had at present soldiers, Sir Arthur said.

Turning to the theory that Germany's alleged lack of raw materials was due to its lack of colonies, the economist declared that raw materials were, with negligible exceptions, available to all nations.

Germany's real difficulty, he thought, was one of foreign exchange, which had made the German merchant feel at a disadvantage. He had difficulty in getting his pounds and francs, but that was due to internal difficulties. To suggest, therefore, that this obstacle to trade could be cured by transferring territory was in the speaker's view "fantastic."

Sir Arthur admitted that British commercial policy in recent years had impeded international trade through the Ottawa agreements and the Japanese quota. The markets, however, were still there for the enterprise of Germany or Japan. Before the World War, he added, only one half of 1 per cent of Germany's total annual exports and imports went to its colonies.

Because of the present racial doctrine of the German Government, Sir Arthur did not favor the return to the Reich of the old German colonies. He did not think that such a gesture would contribute to the peace of the world. On the contrary it might mean additional danger.

Germany would be free to say that this was a gift "made under fear and menace of war". This would encourage it to "develop the policy of force both toward Europe and toward the colonies." "We should be buying extra danger, not peace," Sir Arthur exclaimed.

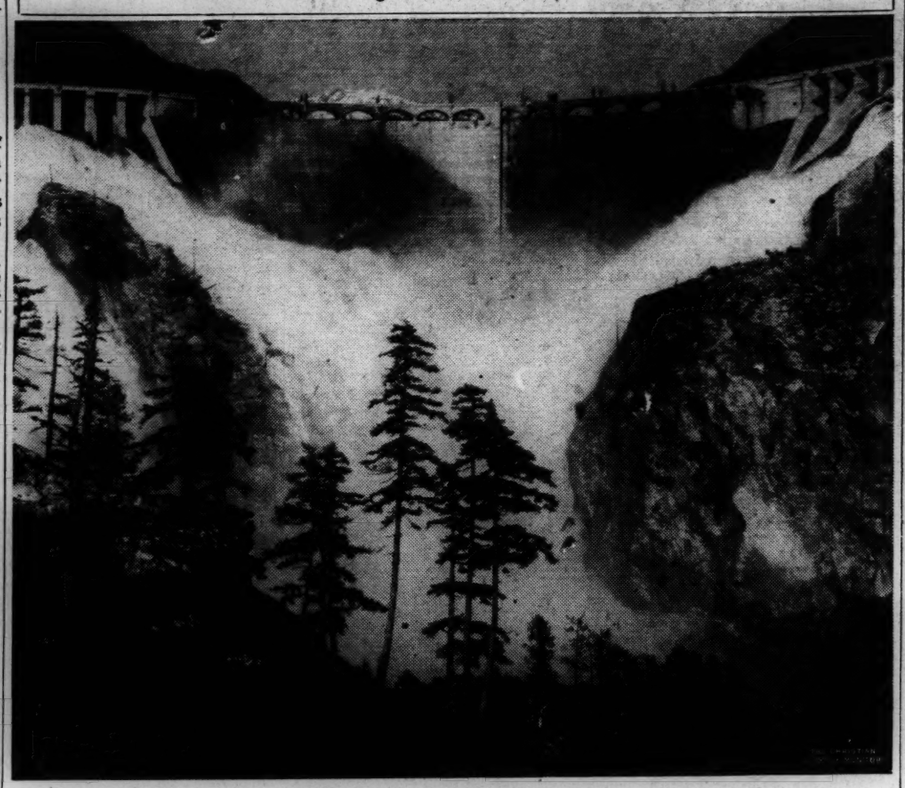
Once Germany was again collaborating with the other nations working for world comity, he hoped it would again be able to take a hand in colonial government "worthy of its great qualities." But this was not yet, he thought.

International Conference

Meanwhile, Sir Arthur urged the immediate summoning of an international conference to ventilate thoroughly the entire problem of raw materials, the question of equality of trading for all, and the possibility of applying the mandates system of supervision to all colonies, including the right of inspection on the spot by the League's Mandates Commission.

Earlier in the discussion Dr. Karl von Abshagen, a German journalist, pleaded that for Germany the colonial problem was a matter of "honor and justice." Although he admitted that the economic side of the question had been overstressed, he claimed that the return of the colonies would assist Germany's exchange, increase its supply of raw materials and help it pay its foreign debts.

Harnessed Skagit River Labors for Seattle



Diablo Dam Showing Waterfall

Generating Power and Light for Seattle, Wash., This Dam Is Said to Exceed Boulder Dam in Magnitude

Roosevelt Starts Power Flow From Skagit River Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 24—President Roosevelt pressed a button yesterday that sent an electric impulse across the nation and set in motion a 95,800 horsepower generator of the Diablo power station on the Skagit river, Washington.

The Skagit river power project, located in a deep, wood ravine in the Cascade mountains close to the Canadian border, is a Seattle-owned development and consists of three units—the Gorge plant, Diablo plant, and the Ruby plant—which will have a total producing capacity of 1,120,000 horsepower when completed.

"Pay-as-You-Go Project"

The entire project has been developed on the "pay-as-you-go" policy. New units were not added until the previous ones were making money. The Gorge power house, the first to be built, including railroad, transmission lines, sub-station and other preliminary work, cost $14,121,315 when it was completed in 1929. For over a one-year period following its completion it produced 938,518,000 kilowatt hours which paid the cost of construction, besides clearing $631,454.

The Diablo, the second unit to be built, was started in 1927 and finished in Aug. 1930. It exceeds the Boulder Dam project in magnitude being one of the highest of its kind in the world towering some 380 feet. The total cost was $4,000,000. This dam, in turn, was made to produce in order to finance construction for the third and final unit, the Ruby plant, six miles above.

Growth Forecast

It has been estimated by J. D. Ross, head of City Light & Power Company, that, based on the rate of growth of this section of the country for the past 20 years, the entire 1,120,000 horsepower will be distributed in 16 years.

Inasmuch as the entire project is controlled by Seattle taxpayers through their elected City Council and the City Light & Power Company, the Skagit development is virtually a community affair in which each citizen takes a personal interest.

The three big dams holding back the Skagit river have created three mountain reservoirs with the Ruby dam forming a lake 30 miles long and extending into Canada. Each of the two upper plants—the Diablo and Ruby—will deliver water into the Gorge plant so the water will be used three times.

Equipment for Arts Given to University Of West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWLEY, W. Aust.—Once again has the University of Western Australia benefited from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the gift on this occasion following the personal visit of Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, president of the corporation, to the university last year.

Acknowledgments have been made by the vice chancellor, Prof. H. E. Whitfeld, who announced the details of the latest gift.

It includes a collection of photographs and color reproductions of approximately 2000 famous pictures and a wide range of books associated with education in such subjects as, aesthetics and the technique of ancient arts, crafts, costumes, furniture; histories and books of general interest in landscape design; medieval art, period 500 A. D. to 1500 A. D.; modern art and oriental art, and a portfolio representing American art in typical paintings.

The set of art teaching equipment required 44 boxes and is one of the largest consignments ever received by the University as a single gift.

Huey Long Left $153,585

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 24 (AP)—The late Huey P. Long, United States Senator and builder of Louisiana's most powerful political machine, left an estate valued at $153,585.52.

Canada at Geneva to Fight Nationalism and Armaments

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Premier W. L. Mackenzie King sits at the conference table free to apply the full weight of his practical idealism against economic nationalism and great armaments.

During the last general election, Mr. King continually stressed the point that there could never be an end of world economic depression until there was first an end to "economic nationalism" and that instead of Canada fighting fire with fire it should bring all its moral and reasoning force to bear on quenching the flames by setting a precept of conciliation and friendly bargaining.

When the Liberals were returned to power the Government utilized its rights to negotiate a reciprocal trade treaty with the United States to terminate trade war with Japan and to extend most-favored nation treatment to half a dozen other nations.

Yet with all his faith in the League, Mr. King is fully aware of its perils for dragging Canada into wars not of its making and certainly not to its liking. Quebec sends the largest bloc of his parliamentary supporters and Quebec is constitutionally averse to Canada fighting anybody else's wars—even Great Britain's. So long as the League is an instrument for "collective security," Quebec will support it. But the Liberal premier says that the moment Dr. Riddell or anyone else from Canada takes the initiative in advocating steps that may commit the country to military sanctions the League becomes anathema to French-Canadians and therefore to a lesser extent to the Federal Government at Ottawa.

Mr. King, by temperament a conciliator, seems to welcome rather than to combat this attitude. He has promised his country that it will never become involved in war without its own consent, and via a referendum of all the people.

Manitoba Electricity Extended to 10 Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Electric power will be made available to consumers in 10 towns located in southwestern Manitoba when an extension program undertaken by the Manitoba Power Commission is completed at the end of September.

The work of supplying electricity to rural districts has been going on for several years in this province as an undertaking of the provincial government. This latest extension will cost $200,000, and more than 250 customers already have signified their intenton of taking advantage of the new facilities.

The commission reports that there is a steadily increasing consumption of electricity, for the first eight months of this year the increase being nearly 12 per cent compared with last year.

Italy to Complete Conquest Of Ethiopia After Rains End

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 24—Italy's reply to the League's recognition of the Ethiopian delegate as the duly accredited representative of a properly constituted government of an independent, self-governing country, is to intensify the preparations for military occupation of the remainder of Ethiopian territory, Italian circles declare. Approaching the end of the rainy season renders possible the large-scale military operations which had to be suspended after the entry of Italian troops into Addis Ababa in May last.

Six Months' Cleanup

It is understood that the one main objective of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani will be the occupation of the western Ethiopian territory, where the Ethiopian Government is supposed to exist and to function. No serious resistance is expected and the purpose of the operations—which will be policing rather than offensive operations—will be to clear Ethiopian territory of the bands of irregulars and bandits which infest it. It is anticipated that the operations may be concluded in six months and that by March of next year the whole of Ethiopia will be under effective Italian control.

Premier Benito Mussolini, it is learned in reliable quarters, contemplates paying an official visit to Ethiopia before the end of the year, and Alessandro Lessona, colonial minister, will shortly go to Addis Ababa to supervise the necessary arrangements for the Duce's visit.

Meanwhile it is declared that Italy's relations with Geneva will remain exactly as they are today while the League maintains its present attitude toward the Negus. The prevailing view here is that Italy while remaining nominally a member of the League will persist in its refusal to collaborate with a body held here to be strongly prejudiced against Fascism.

Will Demand Recognition

But it is already evident that Premier Mussolini would not now be satisfied by mere nonrecognition of the Ethiopian delegate's credentials. It is stated that he will make return to Geneva conditional on the ejection of Ethiopia from the League and the recognition of the Italian Empire in East Africa. He was ready to compromise now as he was in December of last year when the Hoare-Laval peace proposals were made. Just as the League's rejection of those proposals led him to continue the war until the complete subjection of Ethiopia so the League's refusal now to accept Italy's moderate terms will, it is declared here, surely lead to strong Italian intransigence.

Smaller Nations Win Victory for Ethiopia - With Votes to Spare

GENEVA, Sept. 24 (AP) — Haile Selassie, who lost his empire to Italy, emerges victor over Premier Benito Mussolini when the League of Nations Assembly, by vote of 39 to 4, ruled Ethiopian delegates might be seated, despite Premier Mussolini's repeated assertions that he would not return to the League fold until the Ethiopians were barred.

The League vote officially adopted a Credentials Committee recommendation that the Assembly seat the Ethiopians and not submit the question of their country's status to the World Court, a compromise tentatively advanced earlier.

Demanded by Austria

The vote against seating the Ethiopians came from Ecuador, Hungary, Austria and Albania.

Six countries, including Ethiopia, refrained from voting. The necessary majority was 22 votes.

A roll call on the credentials committee report, demanded by Hungary, Austria and Albania, forced the vote.

Thus did the League of Nations decide that it would be better to forfeit the support of Italy and its Duce than to bar the Ethiopians in a diplomatic maneuver which smaller nations insisted would have been equivalent to League recognition of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

Ethiopians Express Gratitude

The Ethiopian delegation announced acceptance of the crucial vote "with gratitude."

The Credentials Committee spokesman, however, in urging adoption of their recommendation by the Assembly, emphasized that their decision would apply only to the present annual session, and that "nothing has been done to prejudice the future."

The Credentials Committee's report said the majority sentiment was that passing the question on to the world court would have had no practical value.

Control Not Absolute

The report stated that some documents submitted to the committee alleged that Ethiopian governmental authority had been established in sections of the country, although the Duce's legions now hold Addis Ababa.

"It seems exceptionally difficult," the report said, "to judge the nature and extent of power of that authority and the strength of the connection still existing betwen it and the head of the state (Haile Selassie)."

The committee session saw representatives of the larger powers as well as of smaller countries championing the Ethiopian cause, although the majority of first powers previously had been represented as believing it would be better for world peace to bar the Ethiopians than to incur Signor Mussolini's added displeasure by seating them.

'Restore New York' Group Asks Government Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Formation of the Restore New York committee to increase employment and business activity in this State got under way today after members of the committee had circulated an open letter "to citizens and taxpayers" asking for a program of reform and retrenchment in government.

"Through the agency of civic organizations, chambers of commerce, business, agricultural and other groups, a campaign will be conducted for subscribers to this platform regardless of who wins the November election," the committee announced.

London's Shipping Mounts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Shipping at the Port of London in 1935 was more than 800,000 tons higher, imports 2.9 per cent and exports 9.9 per cent above the 1934 level. The tonnage of vessels using the docks amounted to 59,763,150 tons.

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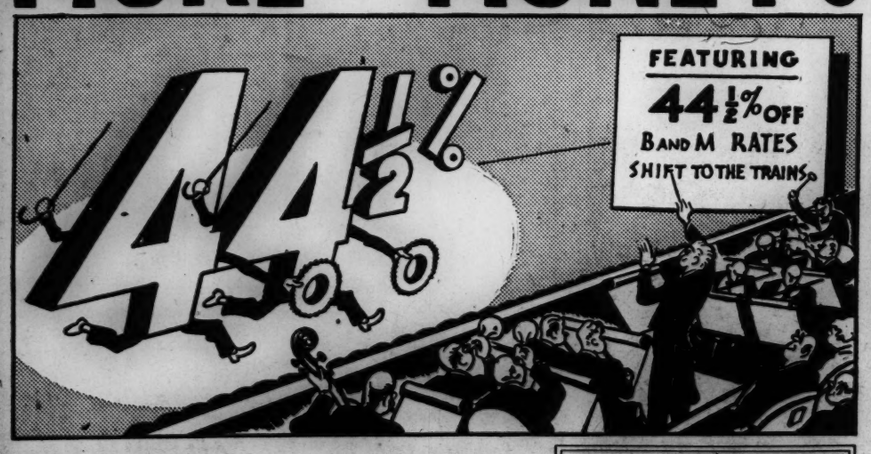

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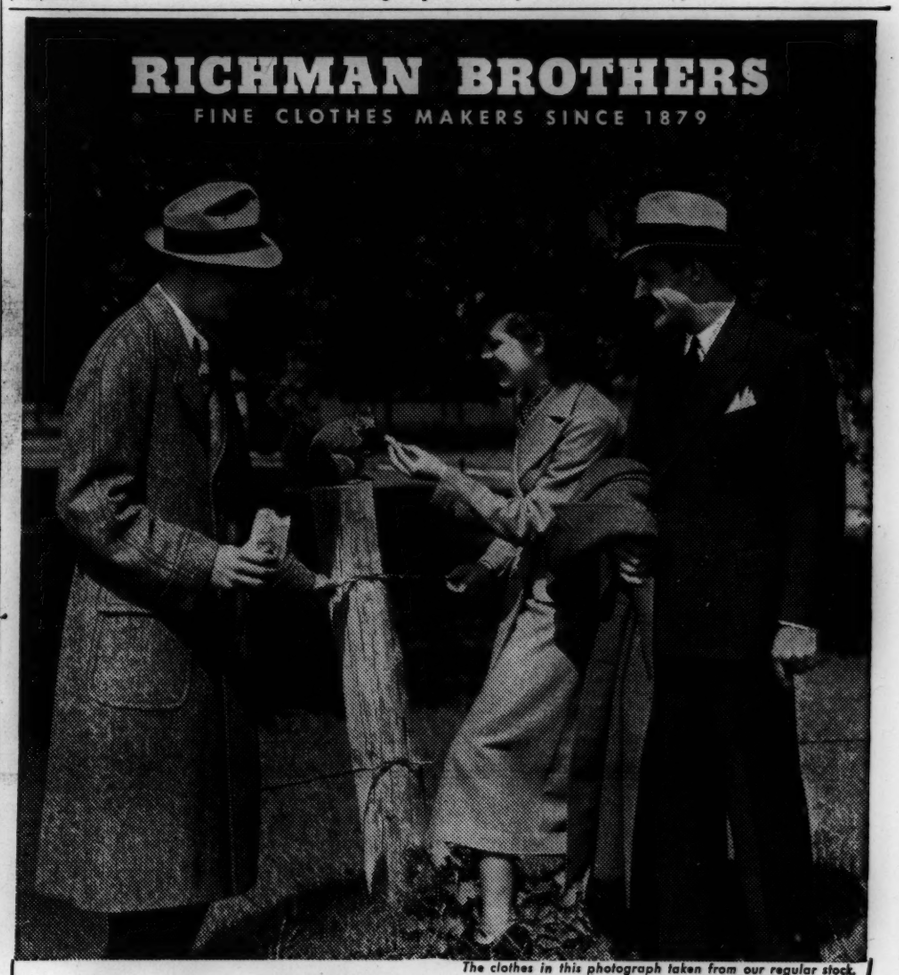

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Landon Declared Caught In Dilemma in Farm Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—New Deal leaders professed amazement over the Landon farm speech at Des Moines.

In a frankly partisan reaction, which will find its official expression in an answer by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, over the radio Friday night, Roosevelt leaders attacked the Landon proposal to subsidize farm output without, as they charged, providing any machinery for reducing disastrous surpluses.

The New Deal line of attack was made evident by comments heard about the capital today. The Landon proposal—for "cash benefit" subsidies, to give farmers the equivalent bonus which industry gets from the tariff—simply proposes to subsidize over-production, it is asserted in these quarters. While Governor Landon attacks the New Dealers for "subsidizing scarcity," the latter charge the Governor with proposing to subsidize surpluses.

Big Engine, No Brakes

"The Landon proposal for farm production cash benefits," said one official here today, "is like making a powerful 100-h.p. automobile, without brakes. If you are going to pay the farmer benefits, you have got to get an agreement that he will not over-supply the market. This involves federal regulation, which the Governor attacks."

It is pointed out that the proposal is similar to the old domestic allotment plan, slightly modified to apply to the "family-sized farm," and that President Roosevelt indorsed something similar to it in his Topeka speech in 1932, but later switched to the AAA program, with its crop control features.

Questioning Press

New Dealers, too, will make the most of the twinges of discontent visible over the speech in strong Republican papers in the East. For example, the New Hork Herald Tribune, this morning in its praise of Governor Landon for his speech, says:

"The economics of scarcity is conspicuously rejected," and goes on to comment, less happily, in regard to the "cash benefits" scheme:

"The country would surely oppose this measure as a permanency. As an emergency device it holds obvious risks, by reason of the stimulation of crops which it potentially contains."

The Washington Post, of this city, a similarly staunch Republican paper, points out that "Governor Landon completely rejects the idea of governmental planning for agriculture." but continues less jubilantly of the "cash benefits" plan:

"Even with these safeguards, however, the double-price system is open to various economic difficulties. Fortunately, the brevity of Governor Landon's discussion on this point suggests that he is still considering the matter."

Undoubtedly it is this point which the Democrats will attack.

The Landon speech is generally accepted as the Republican answer to the Roosevelt bid for vital farm votes, without which neither candidate can be elected. Democrats, through rental and benefit payments of the AAA, have given the farmers up to $1,136,000,000 up to April this year, or $167 for the average farm. This means, it is said somewhat cynically here, that Republicans will have to bid high for the farm vote.

While these frankly partisan retorts were being elicited from Democratic leaders, interest was roused by the latest of a long line of campaign "coincidences."

This is the discovery that President Roosevelt and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith are scheduled to speak at the same time over national networks on Oct. 1—the President from 9:30 p. m. from Pittsburgh; the ex-governor, from 9 to 10 p. m., at Carnegie hall, New York. Governor Smith was scheduled to speak first. Like the numerous other oddities of the campaign—Mr. Roosevelt's anticipation of Governor Landon's endorsement of crop insurance, the White House anticipation of the Hearst "red scare" attack, and the like—it is stated that this is just a coincidence, and nothing more.

Canadian Railway Parley Adjourns After Wage Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Representatives of some 130,000 railway employees in Canada have adjourned for an indefinite period following a three-day discussion in respect to a new wage agreement with the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The men were in conference with officials of the railways. The representatives who attended the meeting here form the general conference committee of grand officers and general chairmen of all international railway labor organizations having agreements with the Canadian railways. There were 80 delegates present.

Basis of the deliberations of the employees' representatives has been the restoration of pay cuts made since the beginning of the depression. The workers' wages have been reduced by about 15 per cent, but following negotiations held more than a year ago between the companies and employees' representatives 5 per cent of the 15 per cent reduction was restored. The present deliberations aimed at obtaining a restoration of the balance of 10 per cent.

Following the meetings, Howard Chase, assistant Grand Chief of Canada of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers who acted as spokesman at the meetings stated there was no statement available for the press.

Constant Defense Of Civilization Urged by Butler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—A strong plea for an "endless war" in defense of intelligence, sound moral standards and the spirit of service was made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, at the opening exercises of the university's 183rd year yesterday. Only these qualities, he declared, can accomplish the high goal at which civilization aims.

Commenting on the work of the church, the school and the family in promoting greater justice and higher moral standards of thought and feeling, Dr. Butler asserted that there was "more need than ever before that these three fundamental educational instrumentalities shall work together in close understanding, in genuine co-operation and toward a common end."

Measure of Happiness

"If any one of them fails, the work of the other two is weakened and may in many cases easily be destroyed," he said. "Their influence is, of course, directly upon the individual, but the happiness and the satisfaction of the social order can in turn only be measured by the work of those very individuals in their common life."

Holding that the two most precious things in this world are liberty and justice, Dr. Butler stressed that both must be taught and both must be learned.

"This mean instruction, guidance and discipline," he continued. "Respect for law depends upon man's ability and willingness to change the law to meet his changing needs."

Path of Progress

"Those individuals and that social order which do not grasp the significance of these fundamental facts and uphold them are not walking on the path of progress. They are headed for destruction. The successful and the continuing state will be one composed of those individual citizens who have the firmness to govern and the grace to obey. To reject eternal peace as an absurdity and as something foreign to the creed or to the temperament of any people is to proclaim oneself a barbarian and an enemy of all mankind. Physical force, terrorism, despotism, cannot accomplish the high ends at which civilization aims. Intelligence, sound moral standards and the spirit of service can do so, always have done so and will continue to do so."

Commenting on the warfare which has so long been waged by the church, the school and the family upon crime, Dr. Butler said "It should be borne in mind that these happenings, whether personal or group, were after all, the work of but a small minority of the world's population.

"Yet such is their dramatic character, their emotional appeal and their human interest that they are recorded and exploited everywhere as if they were characteristic of the entire human race," he said. "What this means, is that if we face the facts as they really are, rather than as they so often appear, we find much more ground for encouragement and satisfaction than if we permit ourselves to dwell unduly on the untoward, the immoral and the criminal happenings which are pressed upon our attention day by day."

Texas Flood Diminishes In Lower Colorado Valley

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 24 (AP)—Flood waters of the Colorado river rolled on toward the Gulf of Mexico today with the force which devastated upper reaches of the stream somewhat diminished but still carrying a threat to low-lying areas.

The capital breathed easier, believing the crest that swept to record heights upstream had flattened out and serious damage was unlikely. A detachment of coast guard fliers from Del Rio soared over areas downstream, dropping notes to bottomland farmers warning of the approaching waters.

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Campaign Is 'Me-Too' Affair, Many 'Coincidences' Reveal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The 1936 presidential election is a "me too" campaign.

Latest in a long list of connected moves is the simultaneous announcement of the two candidates favoring crop insurance.

This is only one of a dozen or more similar parallels showing in the accompanying list a striking sequence by which one outstanding piece of strategy after another has been followed by an answering move from the other party.

There also have been a series of extraordinary "coincidences" of radio arrangements and timing of announcements, which have anticipated or blanketed rival maneuvers.

A partial list follows:

1. Landon telegram to Cleveland convention urging civil service.
2. Republican speakers attack New Deal deficit.
3. Mr. Landon attacks teachers' oaths at Chautauqua, N. Y.
4. Mr. Roosevelt emphasizes love of peace at Chautauqua.
5. Mr. Landon makes major radio address in Maine election.
6. Harold L. Ickes links Mr. Landon and Mr. Hear t in radio speech.
7. White House, on Saturday, denies receiving "Red" support.
8. Colonel Knox says no life insurance policy safe under New Deal.
9. Speakers attack New Deal power program and business interference.
10. (a) Colonel Knox schedules speech in Pittsburgh Oct. 1. (b) Alfred Smith schedules one-hour radio speech Oct. 1.
11. Mr. Roosevelt makes non-political drought trip, advocates small dams.
12. Mr. Roosevelt backs crop insurance.
13. Mr. Landon, at Des Moines, Iowa, accepts most of New Deal farm program under protest, and adds tariff-equivalent bonus scheme.

1. Roosevelt executive order blankets postmasters into civil service.
2. Issuance of supplementary budget indicating reduced deficit.
3. Mr. Roosevelt favors academic freedom at Harvard.
4. Mr. Landon backs peace at Wichita, Kan., before American Legion.
5. Governor Brann, Democrat, answers it in next half hour.
6. William Hard goes on air before Mr. Ickes and replies before Mr. Ickes starts.
7. Mr. Hearst, on Sunday, charges White House gets "Red" support.
8. Life insurance chiefs called to White House parley, say policies are safe.
9. Mr. Roosevelt calls power conference and business parley.
10. Mr. Roosevelt schedules speech in Pittsburgh Oct. 1, half hour of which will overlap speech of Mr. Smith.
11. Mr. Landon says he offered same drought relief program in 1934.
12. Mr. Landon publishes excerpts of coming speech, showing he backs crop insurance. (*)
13. Secretary Wallace prepares speech Friday, attacking Landon plan.

(*) Norman Thomas, Socialist, says he backed crop insurance as candidate for Governor of New York in 1924.

Italy to Settle Debts With Goods, But Not With Gold

ROME (AP)—High Fascists have agreed that "victorious Italy" can afford to be friendly with the nations who tried to crush her by siege—but not to the point of paying off old commercial debts in cash.

"It is evident," says Dr. Virginio Gayda, editor of Rome's Giornale d'Italia and one of Mussolini's best informed spokesmen, "that the sanctionist countries should provide Italy with the necessary circumstances for arranging a technique of payment."

This technique would have to be based, Signor Gayda says on the very positive basis of Italy's willingness to pay in goods but not in money.

Moreover, Signor Gayda clearly indicates that Italy would expect trade stimulus laws set up with the sanctionist countries to be powerful enough to promise a large Italian export trade, a trade attractive enough to make Italian producers feel the paying off of pre-sanction credits in kind to be well worth while.

"Sanctionist nations," says the Italian publicist, "must not expect, now that sanctions have been lifted, to impose a new export of gold on Italy."

Will Face Obligations

With this version of the barter system in mind Signor Gayda adds:

"But we may emphasize above all that Italy intends to face all her residual obligations with all the interested nations."

He is speaking of millions of lire worth of Italian commercial credits frozen when 52 League of Nations members decided to punish an "aggressor" Italy by economic siege.

Should the Fascist system of goods barter prove acceptable to the involved nations, it would mean partial, if not complete, thawing of some £1,300,000 of frozen Italian credits in London.

Something in Return

The Scandinavian countries and Spain could expect to get something in return for thousands of tons of dried and conserved fish sent to this kingdom before sanctions blocked her off.

Yugoslavia, which sent in quantities of wood and cattle on the hoof, would get its pay-off in terms of tomato conserves, olive oil, cheese and wines. And so on.

If it should prove unacceptable, Signor Gayda warns, it would make little difference in Italian economic policy.

He says Italy will not confuse her post-sanctions and pre-sanctions dealings with the nations.

He describes Italy as anxious to be "correct" concerning her past dealings, but says her commercial relations with her neighbors after the lifting of sanctions must be "net" and begin from a new starting line.

Adoption of Ships By Schools Widens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A movement which began in a small way a few years ago with the two daughters of a ship-owner who "adopted" two of the ships of their father's company has spread to the schools so rapidly that in the British Ship Adoption society there are now more than 400 merchant ships' captains giving their voluntary support, and about 400 schools associated with the scheme.

The society is non-political and membership is voluntary. For the schools it is found that the study of geography and its kindred subjects, such as the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials from foreign countries, takes on an added interest when ships' cruises and their ports of call are followed.

Latin Americans Urged to Exchange Sword for Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The great need in Latin America is education in the use of the ballot rather than the sword, in the opinion of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, who was ousted as President of Nicaragua by Gen. Anastasio Somoza last June and who fled to El Salvador with his brother. Dr. Sacasa, an enforced exile from home, arrived here yesterday aboard the steamship Santa Elena, of the Grace Line, from Panama. His brother, Dr. Federico Sacasa, was with him.

The deposed Nicaragua President's philosophy of government founded on revolution was in line with that of Woodrow Wilson, who came out strongly against recognition of such regimes.

"We Latin people must get away from the settling of political issues through arms," he said. "It is not a civilized procedure. I am democratic and believe that people can best live and enjoy life where they rule themselves."

Outlaws Dictators

Dr. Sacasa recalled that he had been elected under the new Nicaraguan constitution, which outlaws military dictation and elections. He declared that General Somoza "was the choice of the military and police" and that under the organic law of his country he was ineligible for the presidency on two counts—first, that he came into power through the military, and, secondly, that he was a Sacasa relative, the constitution providing that the outgoing president cannot be succeeded by a man of the same family.

"I might have gone into the mountains and mustered around me forces and fought the issue out with the National Guard, of which General Somoza is the head," Dr. Sacasa continued. "I believe, however, in the ballot to determine governmental administration.

No Stability

"Nothing can change my belief that there can be no stability in any Latin-American country where force is permitted to replace free suffrage."

If there was "free suffrage" in the election next December, Dr. Sacasa held that Dr. Leonard Arguello who will run as the conservative-liberal candidate, would be elected.

It will be difficult to organize for the election, he said, adding that organization should be effected and that it was possible to do so under proper constitutional guarantees.

Dr. Sacasa came into the Presidency of Nicaragua in 1933. His wife, Senora Sacasa, and two daughters live in New York and he has a son who is a dentist in Washington and another son in college in Rochester, Minn.

Dr. Sacasa said he was at home in New York, having studied at Columbia University, where he completed his medical studies.

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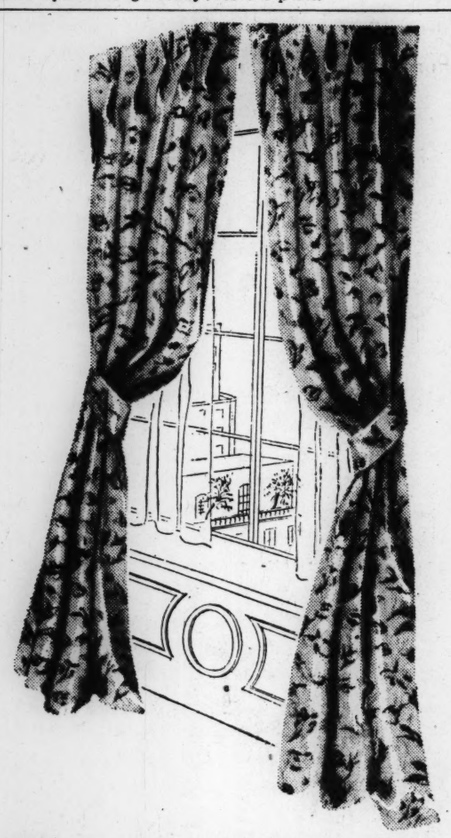
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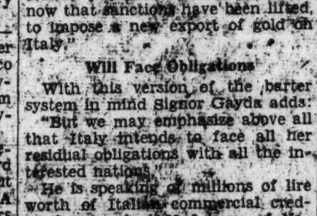
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Anchovies in Piquant Sauce, 2½ oz. tin 30c
Filet of Mackerel, 4½ oz. tin 17c
Portuguese Boneless and Skinless Sardines, 7 oz. tin 29c
Shad Roe, 7½ oz. tin 59c
Anchovy Paste, 3 oz. jar 27c
Sardine and Tomato Paste, 3 oz. jar 27c
Antipasto, 5 oz. tin 50c
Cheese
Maple Leaf Cheese, 4 oz. pkge. ... 15c
Maple Leaf Cheese, 8 oz. pkge. ... 29c
Cheese and Celery, 8 portions 25c
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Roosevelt Talks on Free Press, Landon on New Deal, in Forum

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP) Following is the text in part of President Roosevelt's address last night in the New York Herald Tribune's radio forum:

It is not unlikely that such a brief expression of a point of view as is possible on such an occasion as this will persuade the convinced political partisan to change his or her position, but it may start such people to thinking and convey the idea that prejudice is rather weak substitute for logic in determining the questions that are of such vital consequence to our country as a whole and to each individual citizen thereof.

It is natural, I suppose, in a campaign year for advocates and adversaries of any policy or process of government to relapse into exaggeration and invective and so becloud the controversy as to make it possible for the future of the country to be determined in rancor and temper instead of by calm deliberation and clear thinking.

Power of Press

I don't know that there is any actual remedy for this state of affairs, but I believe that it is within the power and the province of the press to make whatever improvement is possible. I do not think that anybody objects to a statement of opinion or an argument, either pro or con, being put forth in the editorial pages provided the editorials do not contain misstatements of fact. That, unless I entirely misunderstand newspaper psychology, is what the newspaper editorial columns are for.

I do not believe—and I do not think any disagreement is possible on this subject—that a journal's news columns ought to be tampered with, either by coloring news or by leaving out news. The news is the commodity that is marketed to the whole people.

I may be accused of idealism when I suggest that a Republican reader of a Democratic newspaper is entitled to all the news that appertains to his segment of the political landscape and that a Democratic reader of a Republican newspaper should not be fed exclusively on a Republican diet. And I would apply the same idealism to the headlines.

Friendly Discussion

The forum idea, conducted impartially, is an indication of the objective which most fair-minded people seek. I cannot help but contrast a nation which more and more is encouraging any friendly discussion on all manner of public problems with those countries which unfortunately have made public discussion difficult if not impossible.

In the welter of passion which is apparently still inseparable from our political campaigns, you and I hear about the liberty of the press—regimentation of the press against the Government and regimentation of the press by the Government.

It is doubtful if the United States ever had an administration since the days when Washington was accused of despotism and aspirations to kingship that had the slightest desire to muzzle anybody. The unchecked virulence of assaults on almost every administration since the beginning of our history in itself is best proof of that statement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The text of the message by Gov. Alfred M. Landon, read before the Herald Tribune forum on current problems last night, follows, in part:

In talking to you tonight I shall stress briefly two points on which I feel deeply. The first is the issue of waste and extravagance. When the New Deal was originated, ostensibly to meet an emergency, all Americans were glad to co-operate. We were ready to excuse mistakes due to urgent haste and necessary experimentation. What we cannot excuse today is the fact that waste and extravagance and the reckless experimentation then initiated have been fastened upon Washington as the habitual thriftlessness of a prodigal government of ever-expanding bureaucrats.

We Republicans are glad to express our sympathy with many of the aims of the present Administration. It is when we reach the ways and means, the hard practical details, the problems of day by day administration, the practical results, the housekeeping if you will, that we Americans, both Republicans and Democrats, part company with the New Deal. In this world there can be no escape from the hard facts of arithmetic and experience.

Reverse the Costs

As prosperity under the pressure of natural economic forces gradually returns, the revenues of the Government luckily go up. But so still do the expenses of the Government. That is the most damning fact about the present Administration. The costs are traveling in the wrong direction. Unless they are reversed, we can never balance the budget or reduce taxes. Both these are essential to our national stability and prosperity. If I am elected, I shall reverse that trend immediately without injury to the legitimate functions of government or injustice to the needy and unemployed.

I am thinking not only of the heavy burden of the still-climbing direct and hidden taxes. I am thinking not only of the perils of the financial stability of the nation—and of each of us—in this spendthrift policy. I am thinking quite as much of the coming generations—of your children and mine—who will have to pay the bills for this generation. Is this fair?

Narrow Nationalism

The other aspect of the New Deal that I would stress, is the narrow nationalism in its planned economy. I do not believe this narrowness of outlook is good economics. Nor does it make for social justice or higher standards of life. You women of America love your country and you want it to go forward as America, free from foreign entanglement and true to its great past. Yet you care as deeply for world peace. You are therefore against the narrow type of nationalism that would plan the economic forces and direct the lives of the people of this country. America cannot exist safely and self-contained without foreign trade or any responsibility abroad.

I know that such narrow nationalism tends to convert the nations of the world into armed camps. The ideals of the present Administration are fair to listen to. But when the President turned his back on the London economic conference in 1933 he set back the cause of peace by many years. I am for that economic co-operation with other nations which will fully protect America's interest. I pledge practical support for the peaceful settlement of international disputes through arbitration and negotiation.

Need Seen for Power From St. Lawrence

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 23 (AP)—A National Seaway Council report released by George H. Crosby, Duluth member of the council, stated that development of the St. Lawrence river power resources was needed to prevent a serious shortage of cheap current in New York State.

The report of the council, composed of representatives of leading organizations actively working for completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway, was prepared by Fred J. Freestone, chairman of the committee.

With the seaway already complete over more than 90 per cent of the distance from Duluth-Superior to the Atlantic, Mr. Freestone said, "To permit the last few miles to go uncompleted, leaving unharnessed more than 2,000,000 horsepower of potential hydro-electric energy, would represent a form of reckless waste of a great natural resource."

Long Island-New Jersey Vehicular Tube Advances

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Another step toward an engineering achievement—a vehicular tunnel from Long Island to New Jersey—has been taken with the signing of a contract for initial work on a new tube under the East river.

Ultimately it is planned to connect the East River tunnel between the boroughs of Queens and Manhattan with the nearly completed midtown tunnel between Manhattan and Weehawken, N. J., by a tube under Manhattan.

If the project is completed, a motorist will be able to drive under the Hudson at the New Jersey terminal of the Hudson tube and reach Long Island without emerging on the surface.

The contract just initialed is for the sinking of a construction shaft in Queens at a cost of $221,087. Ground breaking ceremonies for the tube, to cost $58,365,000 in all, are scheduled for Oct. 2 in Long Island City.

Atchison Ships Alcohol To Blend With Gasoline

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 23 (AP)—About 1000 gallons of power alcohol, to be blended with gasoline as a motorcar fuel, were ready for shipment yesterday, the first to be produced at a huge plant here. The alcohol, to be blended in a ratio of one part alcohol to nine parts gasoline, is made from corn purchased in Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

The plant, that of the Bailor Manufacturing Company, was visited earlier this year by delegates to the American Chemical society at the time of its convention in Kansas City.

Bank Night 'Ads' Of Film Theaters Barred From Mail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—The Post Office department has decreed that "bank nights" at motion-picture theaters are a form of lottery and advertisements concerning them are unmailable.

"Bank night" is described by officials as an attempt on the part of motion-picture theater operators to attract patrons to their theater by offering a portion of their receipts as prizes to the audience. Winners are determined by the drawing of names as in a lottery.

Drawn Following Week

Names of those present on one "bank night" go into the hat for drawing the next "bank night," thus giving patrons incentive to return time after time. If a person is absent when his name is drawn, the prize accumulates until the next "bank night."

Post office officials say the scheme seems to have taken hold especially in small towns, although it has made its appearance in a number of large cities.

No prosecutions have been instituted against "bank night" sponsors to date. Most of the offenders have been newspapers which have carried advertisements of such events at local theaters, thus breaking the law unwittingly. When the violation has been called to their attention by the local postmaster, the advertisements usually have been dropped.

Wording of Law

The law under which the Post Office department is empowered to act if violations continue states that "no newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier."

Violations of the law are punishable by a $1000 fine or imprisonment of not more than two years, or both.

Financial Relief For Cities Vexing British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Legislature will meet for its annual session late in October, at a date yet to be fixed, according to an announcement from the provincial government here. The session will be devoted largely to measures designed to rehabilitate the finances of British Columbia municipalities, which have experienced grave difficulty in financing since the beginning of the depression.

The Government proposes to introduce measures which will relieve the present crushing burden of taxation carried by land owners within municipalities. This will be accomplished either by direct grants to the municipalities from the provincial treasury, or by transferring some of the present costs borne by the municipalities to the province. When this program is complete, it is expected the municipalities, including Vancouver and Victoria, the two largest cities in the Province, will be on a sound financial basis.

Canada Surveys Its Meat-Eating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—As part of a national survey of the meat-eating propensities of Canadians, a canvas of Montreal householders is being made under the direction of the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture. McGill University graduates are visiting homes to obtain informaion of the actual consumption of meats.

The national per capita consumption of lamb in Canada is considerably lower than that of the United Kingdom and other Empire countries, while the consumption of all meats in Canada is lower than it is in Australia and New Zealand. It is believed that there is considerable variation in different sections of Canada in the consumption of lamb, veal, beef, bacon, and other meats. It is also known that the consumption of the various meats differ in families of different nationalities and with different family incomes.

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Roosevelt Asks 'Fair' Press In Reply to Forum Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—At the close of the annual New York Herald Tribune conference in which pro-New Dealers and anti-New Dealers have spoken and all the opposing nominees for the presidency have had their say against the Administration, President Roosevelt came on the radio last evening from his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., with an address in which he completely avoided the campaign issues and pleaded for a free press honestly operated, with unprejudiced statements of fact in the news columns and fairness on the editorial pages.

Gov. Alfred M. Landon in a message to the conference had hit at the waste and extravagance of the New Deal and its isolation attitude in international affairs.

Hoover Assails Costs

Earlier in the day, Herbert Hoover had charged that denial of the community's responsibility for relief with "abnormal" federal expenditures is resulting in an unfortunate loss of sympathy for the unemployed and a resentment on the part of those who watch the mounting public debt.

Mr. Hoover traced the building of of a network of local volunteer committees to whom relief tasks were entrusted during the last three years of his presidency and which have since been superseded by the federal structure. These committees, he said, "were free from political domination by all parties, races and denominations" and he argued for re-establishment of the system, saying:

"That basis of quick and effective local non-political administration exists in America to a greater degree than anywhere else in the world.

Natural Leadership

"One of the crowning glories of American life is the natural leadership in every community. That is the product of a democracy which in its very functioning is based upon voluntary action and co-operation. In every community there are from a dozen to a thousand men and women who have greater abilities than any bureaucracy chosen in any fashion whatever. They have devotion and willingness to render such public service. They are sympathetic and understanding. In them their community has confidence. They are not politicians. They have their own jobs. But they will defer their own affairs till night and give their day time free to assist their fellow townsmen. They will meet a community emergency without flagging. That has been proved time and time again."

Charles A. Beard, historian, urging a broad instead of a narrow interpretation of the United States Constitution and defending President Roosevelt policies with regard to it said, "The issue is before us. Informed persons in all parties know that our great problems are national in character. They know that droughts, dust storms, floods, natural resources, prices of commodities, wages, hours, working conditions in industry, unfair business practices, and the human degredation of economic depressions cut across state boundaries and affect the life of the whole nation.

"We sink or rise together, not separately on 48 rafts. The candidates of both major parties are committed to an amendment to the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, if necessary to attain their objectives. Mr. Landon proposes to enlarge the powers of the states in that case. The Democrats promise, if it be necessary, to support a clarifying amendment assuring the state legislatures and to the Congress of the United States the power to deal adequately with local and national problems, respectively.

Co-operation or Competition

"Behind the issue stands the imperious question: Do we want a confederacy of 48 states undercutting one another in standards of living, hours, wages and working conditions, or do we want the National Government which the framers of the Constitution established, namely, one competent to legislate 'in all cases for the general interests of the union'? Let us study the history of our country, its Constitution and economy; let us put aside all hateful words; and, with malice toward none, let us answer that question in November."

The Constitution and the Supreme Court within the past two years have saved American civilization, asserted Col. Henry Breckenridge, anti-New Deal Democrat, who said, "The nation was being hustled into a regimented, semi-collectivism by the executive branch of the Federal Government. The Congress practically abdicated its function of independent legislation.

"A vast mass of legislation was enacted, prepared by unknown men and jammed through a servile Congress by all the coercive methods of an adroit and determined executive political machine.

Nullified by Court

"One after another the Supreme Court nullified these measures as transcending the prescribed powers of Congress and the Executive under the Constitution. The reactions of the baffled authors of the policies were sneers and criminations. The sober second thought of the American people sustained the court as the great bulwark of American liberty and probably, at least until after election, it is not thought expedient to repeat either the sneers or the criminations."

The New Deal has failed to put people back to work, declared Charles P. Taft, lawyer and labor conciliator, saying:

"The policies of the Administration have raised the cost of living. Every rise in prices of articles that working people need reduces the value of their wages. The recent jump in prices and one that is certain to increase this winter is one of the most serious during the whole Administration. It is true that wages have risen, and it is also true that they have risen more than prices until this last jump, but the New Deal cannot claim credit for that because wages rose only 5 per cent in the two years under NRA and they have risen over 6 per cent in the years since the NRA decision."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, had gone to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut when our story opened. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Mrs. Ellis was called away suddenly to take a niece to New Mexico for the winter. Having difficulty with their household expenses, the girls answered an advertisement by a writer who wanted room and board. She arrived and was soon at home as one of the family; later it turned out that Charles Bassett, their landlord, was her nephew. When he dropped in unexpectedly one morning, she upbraided him for letting the cottage in such poor condition and made him acknowledge all that the girls had done to improve it.

Chapter Seventeen

AFTER lunch was over, Charles invited Kay and Garry to look over his house, Emily staying at home to work, as she said, but actually feeling that they would get on more easily alone.

Garry, entering respectably through the front door this time, wandered off by herself to explore the upper rooms once more, leaving Charles and Kay below. It was the first time Kay had set foot in the house and nothing could drag her at first from the big living room with its lovely old paneling and perfect proportions, nor the entry with its graceful curving stair rail and side fan-light above the door.

"When I first saw this one room," Charles told her, "I knew I wanted the place. I didn't care what the rest of it was like. Half the family still think I'm crazy, for there's a fortune to be spent on it that I haven't even got and it may be years before we get all the work done. My mother hasn't seen it yet, but I can count on her; she feels the way I do about old places, and Jane is happy anywhere in the country."

"When will you start work on it?"

"As soon as possible, I'm going to talk to Neal Rowe. He's a good workman and he knows a lot about old houses. He's lived in this part of the country all his life, and if I put him in charge I can trust to things being done the way I want them. I shall be here off and on myself, and as soon as the place is habitable I hope to move into it even if it means camping at first."

Charles had to leave early for the long drive back to town, but not until he had had his talk with Neal, and Garry could hardly wait till supper was cleared before flying across the road to learn the result, for she knew what a job like this would mean to the Rowe family.

Marooned by the Thaw

A couple of weeks later came the spring thaw, when the deep frost was slowly working itself out of the ground, and for 10 days the hill was axle-deep in mud. Cars could go neither up nor down, and the two households were almost as completely shut off from the world as they were by the winter snows.

Mail was left on the lower road to be fetched by the children, who picked their way along the fence banks and floundered in rubber boots through a sea of yellow mire to reach the school bus. Mud and more mud, but the pasture was turning greener day by day, pussywillows were out in the swamps, and Mary Rowe, standing at her open kitchen window, was sure she had heard the first robin in the apple orchard.

Soon the sound of hammers rang busily on the air every day, where Neal and his helpers were at work on the big house. The old ragged shingles were gone and already the new roof showed raw and bright above the thickening tree tops.

Charles Bassett managed to spend a good part of his time on the hillside, staying at the Rowes' and only driving back to town for occasional trips. They saw a good deal of him at the little house, for scarcely a day passed that he did not drag Kay off with him to consult about one thing or another in connection with the work.

Penny's Mysterious Notes

There had been something odd about Penny's letters lately. Usually she wrote long and gossipy accounts of everything, the place, the people she met, all the little things that she and Peggy had been doing.

"Isn't it queer?" said Kay. "She doesn't mention a single thing that was in our last letters and she must have got them by now."

The next two letters were much the same, but sandwiched in between came a postcard from somewhere in Missouri, with "love to all" penciled across the back.

"That's funny," said Martin. "It's a Santa Fé view. I guess she gave it to someone to post and they forgot it till they got halfway East."

But when another card arrived, this time with an Ohio postmark, Garry exclaimed: "She's trying to play some trick on us, but I don't see the point. Where's yesterday's letter?"

Kay found it.

"That postmark is all right. Dated the fourteenth. Peggy's fine. They're sitting out in the sun and she hopes there'll be a letter by today's mail. Can you beat it?"

"I tell you, Kay, she's been writing long letters all winter and now she's suddenly got bored with it. That's what it reads like to me. It's the sort of stuff you write when you have to fill a page in and don't know what to say. I've done it myself."

Meantime Kay stitched away at the curtains she was making for Penny's room, pale green glazed chintz with a piping of dull rose to go with the new wall paper, while Caroline hung about disconsolately until Garry had a bright idea. "I tell you what. You make her a dish garden. You can use that flat glass bowl on the top pantry shelf. Fix it with moss and Quaker ladies and it'll look lovely on her window ledge."

"But they'll all wither before Penny gets here," objected Caroline.

Garry Has Plans

"If they do you can always get fresh ones. Don't be such a misery, but go and start it right now. Take a basket and you can have my trowel to dig them up with; it's out there by the cold frame."

The arranging and rearranging of that dish garden took most of Caroline's attention for days to come. She planted it over at least a dozen times; whenever she was needed to set the table or dry the dishes it always happened that she was busy "fixing Penny's garden," but at least it gave her something to think about during the time of waiting.

"I guess I'd better be packing up to go before very long," said Emily Humbold one morning.

"Go?" Garry stared at her in dismay. "Indeed you won't. Why, you're one of the family. Penny would be furious if you were gone before she got here, after all I've written about you. We want you to stay all summer. Unless you don't like it any more," she added. "Maybe you've got something else to do."

"I'd rather stay. For a while anyway. Charles has a room planned for me up at his house, when he gets it done. But I like it better here. There'll be so many comings and goings up at that place, and I'm like Arabella—I enjoy quiet. Besides, I'm an incorrigibly untidy person, and by the time Charles and Kay get the house there all planned out and perfect there won't be any place in it for untidiness. How about you?"

"Me? Just as soon as Penny's back and everything settled, I'm going down to see if Mr. Collins won't take me on at Wayside, as he said he would. That's one reason I want to keep you here; you'll be company for her while I'm away grubbing, and Kay's busy with her paint pots and wall paper. See how nicely I have it all planned out? Hello, there's the mailman."

Kay Gets a Letter

The dusty, creaking car had zigzagged down the hill and was slowing up now by the gateway. Garry came back with a handful of letters.

"All for you, as usual. There's a card about some auction; we'll keep that for Penny. Oh, and a letter for Kay."

Kay was indoors, turning the last hem on Penny's curtains. She looked at the envelope heading.

"Another refusal. Well, they've taken a little longer about it, this time."

"Open it and see. Heavens, Kay, don't be such a poke! What did I tell you?"

For Kay's face had changed as she read the closely typewritten page.

"They like it. It's some woman writing and she wants me to come there and talk it over with her. She doesn't say for certain, but it sounds as if they were interested." The color had rushed into Kay's cheeks. "Look, Garry, do you suppose that really does mean anything?"

"Of course it does. Do you imagine she'd drag you all the way up to town to talk it over if it didn't."

"She only says, 'If I'm likely to be in town any time soon.'"

"You're likely to be in town tomorrow morning. You'll make that eight o'clock train if I have to push you on it." Garry had prompt command of the situation. "You'll have time to see these people and settle everything, and get the afternoon train back again. Edna will take you down."

There was no need for Edna or the train journey either, for as soon as Charles heard the news he offered to drive Kay into the city and back. He had business in town himself that could just as well be done tomorrow as any other day. It was to be an early start, with breakfast along the road.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Inc., Boston

An Early American Trek to a New Home

PENNY, in the front of the wagon, watches the caravan assembling. Her real name is Independence, after the place in the state of Missouri where she was born and in which she lived until her father decided that the family should travel to the Northwest. She is no longer afraid of the swaying oxen, whose mountainous backs heave in front of her as her Uncle Jess urges them into line. She has ridden behind them for several weeks and knows how patient and reliable they are.

Holding her doll, Esther, by one leg, because she has forgotten that she is holding her, Penny wonders about Oregon. "Oregon! Oregon!" It is a lovely name, a singing word. She had never heard it until the day her father came home from a meeting, months ago, accompanied by a stranger.

Although she is nearly seven, Penny ran behind the rain barrel to hide, for the guest looked wild and savage. Now she smiles at her timidity, for in spite of his hairy jacket, his thick leather breeches, coarse blanket leggings, ragged neckerchief and shaggy beard, he had friendly eyes when he spoke to her and he left her a present of moccasins which an Indian had made.

Penny's New Friends

Her father's beard is becoming as long and shaggy as that of the stranger, who told him of the great areas of land to be claimed in the Northwest, of the settlers who trekked there a year ago, in 1843. And like the stranger, who, she has since learned, is a fur trader, he has now very little to say. There is a new line of determination, of sternness about his mouth, as he stares across the green prairie before him, astride Kansas, his wiry chestnut horse.

"Shall we like Oregon?" Penny asks herself, adding mentally, "I wonder if the family who bought our house in Independence will remember to water my little rose bush. I hope Kitty is happy with them."

If only the tiger kitten could see all the creatures which are her friends now! Oxen and horses and great, horned cattle, and silky-coated calves. She pats them and moves among them as if they were just house cats and dogs. She has seen herds of deer and antelope and buffalo, and flocks of wild turkey, since she set out in the covered wagon. She has learned among other things to enjoy very simple food, even crushed corn mixed with molasses and water, and vegetables which had all the juice dried out of them so that they could be packed for the long journey, and then cut into pieces and boiled.

She has learned to go a long time without drinking water, and to hide her disappointment if, after many miles, the leader of the caravan reports, "The stream's muddy. Better wait a while, until we find another."

On to the Northwest

The ground will not be so green all the way. They will not be able to do twenty miles every day. She remembers the hatchets and axes and spades packed along with the needles, the beeswax and the buttons. They are near the top of the bundle, in case they are wanted quickly.

Penny has caught scraps of adult conversation about a desert. Many of the Indian tribes she has heard, are friendly enough to do business. What a pity her baby brother is missing the bright summer scene, for he is fast asleep against her mother's breast, under the shade of the wagon's roomy hood.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The King's State Crown, With the Black Prince's Ruby, Queen Elizabeth's Pearl Earrings, a Sapphire From the Coronation Ring of Edward the Confessor and More Than 1000 Diamonds as Well as Other Precious Stones

Romance of the Crown Jewels

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Two

THE King's State Crown is comparatively new, having been made for Queen Victoria's Coronation 100 years ago. It is far more beautiful and more valuable than St. Edward's Crown, being set with many thousands of stones which have been used for centuries in the different State Crowns of English monarchs.

In the place of honor in the front, is the enormous ruby which once belonged to the Black Prince, and was worn by him in his coronet. It has a romantic tale to tell.

Away back in 1367, it belonged to the King of Granada, and was known as the greatest gem of the Western world. Unhappily it cost the King his life, and was carried off by Don Pedro, King of Castille, who thereafter presented it to the Black Prince in gratitude for the aid rendered to him in battle by English soldiers.

At one time there was a pierced hole at the top of the stone—now filled up with a jewel—by means of which the Prince was able to sew it to the velvet lining of his coronet. At the Battle of Agincourt it accompanied King Henry V, who led his troops on horseback, wearing a coroneted helmet with the great ruby blazing in the front.

But the Ruby Survived

A strange turn in its history came after the execution of King Charles I, when Parliament ordered that all the Royal Emblems be destroyed and the gems disposed of. In a list of items sold at that time is mentioned, "One large ballas ruby wrapped in paper value £4." Who the purchaser of the priceless ruby was we know not, but when his State Crown was made for King Charles II, there it was back again, as large as life!

Yet still another adventure awaited the red stone. When, with his accomplices, Colonel Blood, disguised as a meek parson, attempted to steal the State Crown from the Tower in 1671, the golden rim and arches were so battered and bent in order to slip it into a bag, that the stone fell out and was later found in one of the burglars' pockets.

In the center of the diamond cross which surmounts the crown is a magnificent sapphire which, 900 years ago, was in the Coronation Ring of Edward the Confessor.

Immediately below the diamond orb, where the arches meet, hang four very large pearls, the earrings of Queen Elizabeth, complete with their gold attachments.

"Star of South Africa"

The famous "Star of South Africa," which is set in the band immediately below the Black Prince's ruby, is part of the "Cullinan Diamond" which was discovered by Sir Thomas Cullinan and was, on the suggestion of General Botha, presented to King Edward VII in its rough state as a token of the loyalty of the Transvaalers. So enormous was the stone that it was decided to break it up into four separate parts. The chisel and steel mallet used for this delicate piece of work are now to be seen in the Tower.

The State Crown plays an important part on the day of the Coronation, and afterwards is used throughout the King's reign on all State occasions, such as the Opening of Parliament.

The King has still another crown, known as the Imperial Crown of India. It was specially made for King George V when he was crowned Emperor of India in 1912, owing to the fact that the Crown of England may not leave the country. It is very graceful in design and contains 6000 precious stones, mostly diamonds.

(To be continued next Thursday)

Mike and Ceno Are Waiting Eagerly for a Treat They See but Cannot Reach

Book Reviews

With Men Who Fly

THERE are two fine new books on aviation written with young readers particularly in view, although they approach the subject from somewhat different angles. "This Flying Game" is the joint effort of two men themselves distinguished in the world of flying, General Arnold, Assistant Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, and Major Eaker, an expert pilot. "The Wonder Book of the Air" is by two well-known writers in the field of aviation, C. B. Allen and Lauren D. Lyman.

It is natural, then, that "The Flying Game" should be the more practical in its approach, especially since, although of general interest, it is intended particularly for the boy who would enter the aviation field and for his parents. In addition to chapters on heroes of the air, famous flights, and general questions of aeronautics, there are chapters dealing with pilot training, the making of military fliers, those who work to keep airplanes in the air, and the aviation industry.

As the authors themselves put it, the book sets out to answer questions, particularly the questions of boys who are showing that they have a practical interest in flying, and of parents of these boys. They write, "It shows what the possibilities are for furnishing a satisfactory livelihood to the coming generation. It will prove invaluable to the father with the son who is an Air Scout; who is a member of the Jimmie Allen Flying Club; who is a member of the Junior Birdmen of America; or who belongs to one of the many glider clubs or other juvenile flying organizations. In addition it makes interesting reading for those boys themselves. It seeks to answer all their questions about this new and thrilling game."

Well illustrated, and with endpapers giving an airway map of the U. S. A. and Canada, this is a valuable and instructive book.

"The Wonder Book of the Air" is intended more directly for the general reader. It deals with the romance of flying from the earliest experiments to modern times, gives detailed accounts of flights across America and with the Pan American Airways, discusses aeronautical problems and safety devices, and in general covers the field of aviation for the reader who wants to know all about it, and who is particularly interested in the possibilities of travel by air.

Both authors are experienced in the technique of writing—Mr. Lyman won this year's Pulitzer prize for reporting. It is not surprising then that Bernt Balchen, first pilot to fly over the South Pole with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, in his introduction writes, "The authors have captured the spirit of flight so completely that it is a simple matter for the reader to imagine that he is experiencing the vibrant rush of an airplane through the skies while the earth moves steadily below like some gaily colored curtain unrolled by a giant hand. We are transported across far-flung continents, over surging oceans, and even into unexplored territories as the wonders of flight are revealed in the pages of this book."

Tale of a Summer

THE author of "One Summer" is a 15-year-old girl, Martin Gale, with something of a flair for writing and a great love of horses. It was her longing to possess a horse of her own that led to the writing of the book, for her father told her that if she would earn half the cost of the horse, he would make her a present of the other half.

She set to work and the result is a sincere, well-told story about the things the young author really understands and loves—animals first and foremost—and the joys of outdoor life, swimming, picnicking, riding.

Peg, Jinny and Carol Bradford have a summer home at Woodville where they spend this delightful, satisfying summer—not gay so much as satisfying—for the Bradfords (including the two ponies Joey and Captain, and the two dogs Teddy and Admiral) are complete in themselves when it comes to happiness. There is of course the yearly swimming meet at the lake and the excitement of taking part in the horse show, but for the most part it is a book of simple day-by-day happenings through which a deep understanding and love of animals runs like a golden thread.

There is a naturalness, a candid sincerity both of sentiment and style about "One Summer" which this reader thoroughly enjoyed. Particularly for boys and girls who love animals, here is a book they should not miss. The pen-and-ink drawings by Margaret Van Doren have the same simplicity and directness and admirably illustrate the story.

A. B. D.

Progressive Swimming

WOULD-BE swimmers, as well as those who are accustomed to the water, will welcome a book on swimming by such a famous authority as Mr. Sid G. Hedges. In a handy volume, "How Well Do You Swim?" Mr. Hedges has worked out a carefully planned course of 100 progressive lessons, divided into groups, each group ending with a Standard Test by which progress may be gauged.

Those who have already advanced beyond the initial stages can find at what point to begin their course by seeing how many of the self-examination tests they can pass satisfactorily, while those who are still at the timid stage will quickly learn how best "to make friends with the water." There is, however, no need to wait for the chance of a sea bath, or even to visit a bathing pool. Lessons may begin at home by practicing arm and leg movements, or by learning how to breathe correctly with the face in a bowl of water.

The lessons cover an extremely wide field, including 15 different strokes; simple and fancy dives; floating; under-water swimming; rescue methods; fancy swimming; training for competitions; planning water games; gala stunts, etc. Numerous excellent illustrations by Stephen Lewis add considerably to the value of the book.

D. A. L.

This Flying Game, by Brigadier General H. H. Arnold and Ira Eaker. Illustrated. Funk & Wagnalls: New York and London. $3.

The Wonder Book of the Air, by C. B. Allen and Lauren D. Lyman. Illustrated. John Winston Co.

One Summer, by Martin Gale. Illustrated by Margaret Van Doren. Viking Press. $1.75.

How Well Do You Swim? by Sid G. Hedges. London: Methuen. 3/6 net.

Animals Know Value of Thrift

By Craven Hill
Fellow of the Zoological Society

WE LEARN many useful things when we are young—among them the virtue of saving. "Here," says the head of the family, "is your pocket-money. Don't spend it all. Put something by."

Those, or similar words, are still repeated in countless homes to the rising generation of today, and it behooves us to take note of them, for they are wise words. Unfortunately, we do not always see the wisdom of the advice—at any rate when we are young; wherein lies just one more of those countless ways in which we differ from many of the animals.

In the animal world the instinct to save when times are good is an inborn one, and animal mothers do not have to drum the advice into the ears of their offspring, for the practice of thrift among the more intelligent animals, is nothing less than an instinctive rule to be rigidly observed. What is so amazing, however, is the extraordinary variety of ways in which the different species follow this rule. Some hoard their food in one large dump; some—like the squirrels—prefer to put it in a thousand different hiding-places, while others store up their excess food upon their own persons, and the ways of this last group are perhaps the most interesting of all.

The "Ship of the Desert"

Consider, for instance, that well-known animal, the camel. The "Ship of the desert," as we sometimes call him, stores up inside his humps a supply of nourishment so that each hump becomes a sort of haversack filled with "emergency rations." On this supply the camel draws when, as often happens in his native land, he has to make a long journey across the hot and barren sands of the desert.

The conventional picture of a camel invariably portrays the animal with well-developed humps. Such pictures certainly depict him at his best; but they also tell a story. They show that the animal is well fed and well cared for.

Could you see him after he had made a lengthy cross-desert journey, however, you would find the humps in a very different condition, for when the animal has been obliged to draw on his inner supplies, his humps are thin and flabby, and may even droop over his flank.

Nature does nothing by halves, and since it would have been little use to give the camel a food reserve without a similar reserve of water, she has made it possible for it to store up excess liquid—quite a big supply. The Arabs who use these animals as beasts of burden, are well aware of this and, before starting off on a long trek, invariably see that their camels have had ample opportunity to drink freely.

The Gila Monster

If the camel is known as the animal that "lives on its hump," there is another, though less well-known creature, which lives equally well "on its tail." He is the Gila monster of Mexico—that large, rather sluggish lizard, whose body is covered with beady scales of salmon-pink and black, reminding one forcibly of oriental beadwork.

But perhaps the most notable thing about him is his large, heavy-looking tail. Not a handsome appendage, that tail of the Gila monster's, but one that is extraordinarily useful to him in his native Mexican deserts, for inside it he stores up fat on which he can draw when the fierce Mexican drought sets in. At such times conditions become hard for many a desert animal; but the prudent Gila monster comes through the severest famine with flying colors, though hardly with his tail well up, for the end of a famine finds him with a sadly depleted rear appendage!

The little fat-tailed gerbil, a small rodent who lives in the wastes of North Africa, is another who uses his tail as a larder. I remember once being shown one of these fat-tailed gerbils in captivity, and wondering why these animals should have been called fat-tailed, for the tail of this one was thin and flaccid.

"Come back in a day or two after I've had time to feed him up," said his new owner, "and then you'll see just how fat the tail can be." I did so, and well recall the surprise I had, for the gerbil's tail now bore a curious resemblance to a "podgy" human finger!

Wise creatures, those who store up food on their own persons, for conditions are seldom easy in the wild, and, generally speaking, it is the thrifty ones who survive the hardships that have to be encountered.

[A German translation of this article appears on page 10.]

When Night Comes

From the top of the sky
Night is spreading its wide black cloak
that drops down to the bright horizons
like an engulfing tent.
Out of the opening folds
tumble unnumbered diamonds,
gleaming like fire prisoned in cut-crystal,
ever growing brighter and brighter
as the wide black cloak descends.

MILDRED NICKERSON

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Hills and the Sea

I CANNOT say that I am an enthusiastic motorist. A car, regarded as an ingenious piece of mechanism, simply does not exist for me; and I would always rather be driven than drive. But, in spite of this lukewarmness, I have, during the last six years, traveled more than 72,000 miles up and down the roads of Great Britain—covering every part of the country except Norfolk and the extreme north of Scotland—and I have come to the conclusion that, if I were pinned down to say what is the finest drive in the whole land, I could narrow my choice definitely to two selections.

Properly to impress the imagination, the best drive in England should have the quality of remoteness. There is something fascinating about distance. Samarcand always seems more romantic than London, and there is about Sennacherib, king of the Assyrians, a glamour that is unknown to President Roosevelt. "O, the brave music of a *distant* drum," says the poet; and, when Wordsworth guesses at the song of the Highland reaper, it is naturally thoughts of remote, faraway things that come into his mind—

Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
For old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago.

Such a drive should also, I think, run amongst the mountains or along the sea shore. Turner's landscapes, it is true, are taken from the plains, and valleys have not been without poets to praise them.

For love is of the valley; come thou down,
And find him; by the happy threshold, he,
Or hand in hand with plenty in the maize,
Or foxlike in the vine.

But it is the mountains, and not the level places, that have chiefly moved men. "Were I as base as is the lowly plain," says Sylvester, searching for a comparison. "Mountains are the beginning and the end of natural scenery," pontificates Ruskin. Byron confirms him—

To me
High mountains are a feeling, but the hum
Of human cities torture,

and Bliss Carman is of the same mind—

I am homesick for my mountains,
—My heroic mother hills.

* * *

THE GLAMOUR OF the sea has been even more eloquently and continuously sung. "The multitudinous laughter of the sea," said Aeschylus over twenty centuries ago, catching an aspect that would have been recognized by the Emerson who commanded:

Behold the sea,
The opaline, the plentiful and strong,
Yet beautiful as is the rose in June,
Fresh as the trickling rainbow of July.

I will go back, says Swinburne:

I will go back to the great sweet mother,
Mother and lover of men, the sea,
I will go down to her, I and none other,
Close with her, kiss her and mix her with me,

and he would have understood the mood that led Frederick Myers to write:

Simple and strong and desolate and daring,
Leaps to the great embraces of the sea.

There can be no doubt about it. No drive can be considered ideal that does not include, somewhere along its course, either mountains or the sea.

Moreover, such a drive should have an end, a goal. A journey, like a play, calls for a climax, and, at the same time, it should afford the motorist a challenge to his skill. There should be things to do, as well as things to look at. Otherwise, the drive satisfies the motorist only as a sightseer. It gives him no gratification as an artist.

I know of only two journeys that fulfill a sufficiency of these conditions. One is from Broadford to Sligachan, in Skye; the other is from Tregantle Fort to Rame Church, in Cornwall.

On the score of remoteness, Skye easily wins. It is true that an airplane service connects the island with the rest of Britain nowadays, but Sligachan still seems utterly cut off from civilization. It is situated in the midst of desolate hills, ten miles from Portree, the nearest town, a place of 2000 inhabitants, whose last recorded event occurred in 1746, when Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, bade farewell at the inn there to Flora Macdonald. Inverness is the closest considerable center of population, and Inverness lies may leagues away over great mountains, forests, and the sea.

Rame Head, in Cornwall, has not the same air of distance from the ordinary activities of twentieth century existence. Cornwall till recently was a county little visited, and it still has a reputation for foreignness; for it is cut off from the main part of England by the extensive wastes of Dartmoor. But the military road from the Fort to Rame Church is far from making an impression of solitude. On some parts of the road itself there are actually bungalows—not handsome bungalows, either. And just over the shoulder of Rame lies Plymouth—a town several times as big as Inverness. From one point, immediately before the Fort, there is a fine panorama of Plymouth Sound, directly above the point where the Atlantic liners anchor.

* * *

IF SKYE HAS the advantage in remoteness, Rame Head is certainly provided with a more satisfactory goal. Sligachan offers as climax nothing but a hotel—an excellent hotel, however. But at Rame there is a most charming little church, apparently built of rubble, and nearly eight hundred years old. There is a notice, PLEASE CLOSE THE DOOR; but our difficulty was to get it open, for it dragged so heavily on the floor. We were encouraged to persevere, however, by a previous visitor, who had pencilled at the foot of the notice:

THE DOOR *does* OPEN. DON'T DESPAIR. IT LEADS INTO A PARADISE OF GOD'S GOOD DEEDS.

Inside, which is dark, even on a day of brilliant sunshine, like that on which we visited it, the only form of artificial light is provided by candles, which are stuck at the end of each pew. Near the altar is an inscription that shows that the modern fashion of dispensing with capital letters was known at least as early as 1625. This church has many odd "squints," though none quite so amusing as that in Bemerton church, in Wiltshire, which enables the preacher to keep an eye on whoever knocks at the vicarage front door whilst he is delivering his sermon.

* * *

IN ITS CHALLENGE to the motorist's skill and self-possession, the Rame drive is again the winner. The Sligachan road sometimes overhangs the sea, and is occasionally unfenced, but its surface quality is invariably excellent. The road to Rame, however, has many deep pot-holes, which jerk the car out to the unprotected seaward edge. For a little way the road is bordered by a growth of sedge a few inches in height, which serves to define the limit of the path, though it is of no use as a fence. For four miles the south-western edge is entirely unprotected, and there is a sheer drop into the sea which the Ordnance Map reckons at four hundred feet.

On this drive there are no mountains, but the view of the sea is superb. From Looe Island in the west to Rame Head in the east, a distance of ten miles, the Atlantic looked in the sunshine like a vast carpet of two hundred and sixty square miles of Oxford blue, with millions of diamonds flashing and shimmering upon it. Between Broadford and Sligachan, there is a unique combination of hills and the sea. The Red Hills are close at hand, and there are views of the terrible Black Coolins, with the mist creeping down their sides. The sea runs in between in narrow and silver gleaming fjords, ribbons of shining, glittering steel. Certainly, there is no drive in Britain finer than from Broadford to Sligachan, unless it be that from Tregantle Fort to Rame Church; just as there is no drive finer than from Tregantle to Rame unless it be that from Broadford to Sligachan.

HAROLD HOBSON

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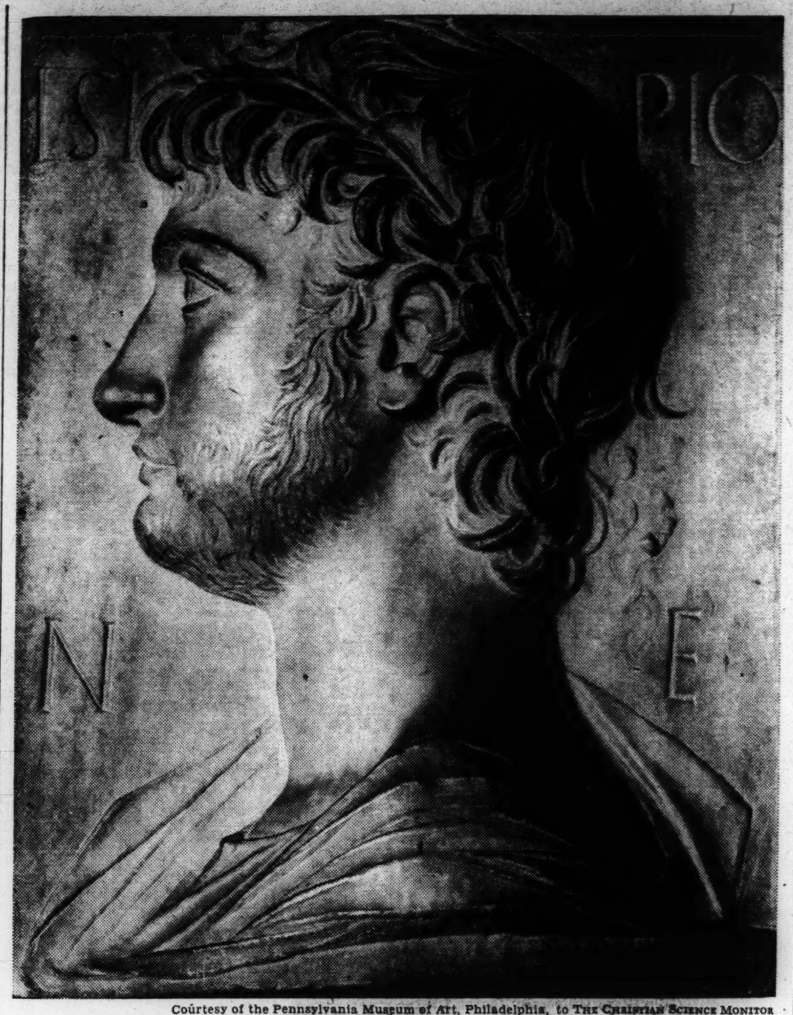

Courtesy of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Philadelphia, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCIPIO: *A Bas-Relief by Mino da Fiesole*

MINO DA FIESOLE was one of the secondary Florentine sculptors of the fifteenth century, the most renowned pupil of Desiderio da Settignano. His sculpture is notable for one tendency, daintiness. Other sculptors of Florence for the most part differed radically in their emphatic forcefulness, or marked individualism.

This small marble relief portrait, it is said, bears no resemblance to likenesses of Scipio made by his contemporaries. It is apparently an imaginary representation in which Mino dispensed his special talents. The curly hair bound with laurel seems his particular delight; the meticulously modeled beard, and the too refined tracery of folds in the garment, display his special aptitude. In a historical portrait, the artist feels no obligation to be accurate. He may give imagination free play.

D. A.

Mountain Girl

AUTUMN is like a tattered girl,
red berries in her hair
plucked from the mountain-ash, who flings
the birds to the amber air.

Her swift brown feet upon the hills,
her russet garments flying,
she shakes the bright leaves from the trees
beneath the wild-geese-crying.

Autumn is like a mountain girl,
wild kisses on her mouth,
who runs like wind along a ridge
and blows the summer south.

FRANCES FROST

Afternoon with John Sargent

I WAS called to the phone, and as I took up the receiver, a rich powerful voice filled my ear. "This is John Sargent. I shall be very glad to have you come on Saturday afternoon, and I hope you will bring your wife and daughters."

Hanging up the receiver, I turned to my wife and said, "I have just been talking with the King."

"The King! What do you mean?"

"That was John Sargent, and he has invited us all to come to his studio on Saturday."

Now that we were committed, we were all a bit intimidated, for Saturday is reception day with American artists, and we thought of this enormously successful portrait painter's studio as a gorgeous suite thronged with society folk. I had hoped for a more personal interview than an afternoon tea could afford. "By going early," I said to my wife, "we may be able to have a few moments' talk with him." . . .

As I hesitated before his silent door, I said to my wife, "Can it be that this is John Sargent's workshop?"

All was silent within. No footstep or voice indicated life. Nevertheless, on this door was the number mentioned in his message, and I ventured to knock. Heavy steps were heard approaching from within, the door opened and a big man, bearded, and dressed in a worn gray suit with baggy trousers, loomed in the dusky doorway. He resembled a huge but pleasant college professor.

"Is this John Sargent?" I asked.

He replied, "It is—and you are Hamlin Garland. Come in."

The studio into which he led us was not in the least what we had expected to see. It was a big, bare, plain workshop, as plain as the painter himself. As I had expected in him something aloof, fastidious and handsome, so I had imagined his workshop to be a superb place, beautifully decorated, known to royalty and fashion. Actually, it was a drab, ugly place, larger than I had imagined it and a good deal shabbier. It was bare as a barn. It displayed no ornament, no artistic hangings. It had no Spanish settees, no carved chests, no brocade, no distinguished armchairs. It was lofty, dusty and cold. No paintings were visible. The only signs of his handiwork were three enormous sketches, studies for a mural decoration, which occupied one wall, and we were the only guests!

As if reading my bewilderment, Sargent explained, "I use this place when doing mural canvases which are too large for my studio on Tite Street."

Placing chairs for us, he took a seat which commanded a view of us all, and began to talk, easily, simply, with humor and understanding. Plainly a man of wide outlook and of genial temperament, he won us almost instantly. As he talked I studied him, finding him more negligent, more unfashionable each moment. So far from looking the fastidious, imperious and much pursued modern painter that I had fancied him to be, his rumpled coat, his soft collar and his baggy trousers denoted him as one to whom dress was a necessity and not a decoration. Big, red-faced, bearded and wearing glasses, he was in no sense the fashionable portrait painter; but his brown eyes were kindly and his voice rich and cultivated. His accent lay somewhere between Boston and London—a little closer to Boston, I decided. I liked him at once and rejoiced in our opportunity to talk with him. . . .

As I faced him in this dusty workshop I saw him as a kind of Michael Angelo, an artist whose highly specialized life permitted no other activity, and yet he responded to any political or historical allusion with a readiness which indicated wide reading. He was a big man in every way—so big that he could afford to speak simply and with humor.

I went to this meeting with deepest interest and with a certain trepidation. I came away feeling that I had made the acquaintance of a fellow craftsman and kindly neighbor, so unaffected and so revealing were his words and his attitude toward us all.—HAMLIN GARLAND, in "Afternoon Neighbors." (New York: Macmillan.)

Old Streets

I LOVE to walk upon old city streets
And think about the setting that they knew
When cobbles echoed to the rhythmic beat
Of horses, and when houses left a view
Of tall pink flowers beyond the garden walks,
And time stood still that gentlemen might pass
Tea served by ladies much like hollyhocks,
With wide pink skirts that rustled on the grass.

And sometimes where huge offices of steel
Lift to the clouds, the far-famed sky line shrinks
And little streets and houses are so real
I catch the odors of dianthus pinks
And think if suddenly I looked again
I'd see a face, strained to a ghostly pane.

ELIZABETH EVELYN MOORE

VIVIR Y AYUDAR A VIVIR

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA MAXIMA bien conocida "Vivir y dejar vivir" se acepta generalmente como cosa idealista y digna de comendación, pero no debiera tomarse como una regla egoísta para separarnos de nuestros semejantes, porque los cristianos debieran obedecer el mandato de las Escrituras: "Sobrellevad los unos las cargas de los otros, y cumplid así la ley de Cristo" (Gálatas 6:2).

En estos tiempos modernos se siente cada vez más la necesidad del amor al prójimo, así que es bueno considerar las palabras de San Pablo en otra epístola (Filipenses 2:4): "No mirando cada uno de vosotros por lo que es suyo propio, sino cada uno también por lo que es de los demás." Y así todos debieran aprender a vivir y a ayudar a los demás a vivir armoniosamente. Este sentimiento se corrobora por aquellos que dudan de que la suficiencia propia y el egoísmo sean de ventaja alguna para alguien.

¿Cómo podemos ayudar a nuestro hermano a vivir correctamente? Hay maneras innumerables de hacerlo, y el amor al prójimo enseñará a un corazón lleno de amor desinteresado las oportunidades que se presenten para servir de ayuda a alguien que lo necesite. Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana acentúan la necesidad de verdadero amor cristiano. Mary Baker Eddy, la Descrubridora y Fundadora de esta religión práctica, escribe en la página 262 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELÁNEOS): "Cuando el corazón habla, por sencillas que sean las palabras, su lenguaje es siempre agradable para los que tengan corazón." No hace falta vacilar jamás para hacer una obra de caridad, puesto que aquello que sea estimulado por el amor y la sabiduría se llevará a cabo con el tacto necesario. El amor desinteresado constituye la única salvación de la avaricia, puesto que todos los actos de agresión y de violencia, incluyendo la guerra, se basan grandemente sobre ese rasgo tan desagradable.

Pero la Ciencia Cristiana se ocupa de los pensamientos, dándonos elevación espiritual en medida ilimitada. Sobre este punto Mary Baker Eddy escribe (*ibid.*, pág. 50 y 51): "Los afectos humanos tienen que cambiarse del egoísmo a la benevolencia y al amor a Dios y al hombre; tienen que volverse hacia el único Dios amándole con amor supremo y ayudando a nuestros semejantes. Este cambio de corazón es esencial para el cristianismo y obrará sus efectos tanto física como espiritualmente, curando la enfermedad." Este es el amor desinteresado que la Ciencia Cristiana enseña, el cual no sólo provee a los demás de las necesidades materiales, en caso que les haga falta, sino que también da participación a otros del entendimiento de este método puramente cristiano y espiritual por el cual la enfermedad se sana mediante la comprensión de la verdad de la existencia.

El Científico Cristiano pide a Dios que le dirija, para que pueda presentar a los que sufren, de una manera sabia y en un momento oportuno, la historia de su propia experiencia de curación por medio del poder restaurador de la verdad espiritual. Si aquellos a quienes habla están dispuestos para escuchar con atención, oirán, como dulces armonías de bella música, la esperanza, la confianza y la seguridad cristianas con las cuales el mensaje animador está permeado; y su recuperación empezará. Lo que se ha recuperado o despertado en ellos es la confianza en un Padre celestial lleno de cariño, del cual se creían separados. Habiendo olvidado, evidentemente, que su Padre está dispuesto para darles todo lo bueno, agradecen este recuerdo, y tal como el pródigo en la parábola de Jesús, están contentos de volver a casa por el consuelo que, instintivamente saben, les espera allí. Así es que un sentimiento de paz y felicidad acompaña la salud, en esta dádiva cariñosa que se puede comunicar de hermano a hermano.

Las verdades espirituales atraen a los hombres, porque el hombre verdadero es espiritual. La esperanza, el ánimo y la gratitud iluminan el rostro de aquel que encuentra la abundancia del amor en la casa de su Padre, a la cual había vuelto la espalda ingratamente, tal vez admitiendo hasta dudas respecto de la misma existencia y bondad de este Padre celestial. ¿No estará agradecido al hallar que el pensamiento de que él era un mortal abandonado era una ilusión, y que puede entrar al goce de su herencia espiritual como hijo de Dios? ¿Y no es eso la aplicación práctica de la máxima "Vivir y dejar vivir", si uno asegura a un hermano aparentemente confundido de que el hombre verdadero no ha perdido nunca su patrimonio divino?

En el año 1906 un corresponsal de un periódico del Este de los Estados Unidos escribió concerniente a los visitantes que habían venido para la dedicación de la Extensión de La Iglesia Madre en Boston (THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY—LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTÍFICA DE CRISTO Y MISCELÁNEA, pág. 87): "Si la Ciencia Cristiana da expresiones tan serenas y hermosas, no sería mal si todo el mundo se volviese a esta nueva religión. Una cosa se puede decir de ella: que por cierto está imbuída con el espíritu de altruísmo y de amor al prójimo y sea cual sea nuestra creencia especial, no puede haber nada antagónico contra ella en esta doctrina de salud, felicidad y esta manera de hacer buenas obras con un espíritu de alegría." Durante los sesenta años que han pasado desde el descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana, ésta se ha establecido firmemente, curando y consolando a millares de personas.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

To Live and Help Live

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE well-known motto, "To live and let live," is generally accepted as idealistic and praiseworthy, but it should not be used as a selfish rule for keeping oneself aloof from one's fellow men, for Christians must obey the Scriptural injunction, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ" (Galatians 6:2).

As increased need for brotherly helpfulness is indicated in modern times, it is well to consider Paul's words in another epistle (Philippians 2:4), "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others." And so all should learn how to live and help others to live harmoniously. This sentiment meets with the approval of those who express disbelief in the practicality and sufficiency of self-centeredness and self-sufficiency.

How may we help our brother to live aright? There are innumerable ways of doing this, and brotherly love will disclose to a loving heart the suitable occasion for offering assistance. The teachings of Christian Science stress the need for true Christianly helpfulness. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this practical religion, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 262), "When the heart speaks, however simple the words, its language is always acceptable to those who have hearts." One need never hesitate to do a kind deed, then, inasmuch as that which is actuated by love and wisdom will be carried out tactfully. Loving-kindness constitutes the only salvation from greed, since all acts of aggression and violence, including war, are based largely upon this unlovely trait.

But Christian Science is concerned with thought, supplying spiritual uplift in unlimited measure. On this point, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, pp. 50, 51): "The human affections need to be changed from self to benevolence and love for God and man; changed to having but *one* God and loving Him supremely, and helping our brother man. This change of heart is essential to Christianity, and will have its effect physically as well as spiritually, healing disease." This is the unselfish love taught by Christian Science, which not only supplies others with material necessities when requisite, but shares also the understanding of this purely Christian and spiritual method by which illness is healed through the realization of the truth of being.

The Christian Scientist prays for divine guidance that he may wisely present to sufferers a timely account of his own experience of healing through the restoring power of spiritual truth. If those to whom he speaks are in the mood to listen attentively, they will hear, as sweet overtones of beautiful music, the Christianly hope, confidence, and assurance with which the encouraging message is weighted; and their restoration then begins. Restored or awakened is the trust in a loving heavenly Father, from whom the individual believed himself estranged. Having obviously forgotten that his Father is ready to give him all good, he welcomes the reminder, and like the prodigal in Jesus' parable is glad to return home for the comfort which he instinctively knows is awaiting him there. Thus, along with health, peace and happiness are contained in this loving gift that may be passed along from brother to brother.

Spiritual truths appeal to humanity because the true man is spiritual. Hope and courage and gratitude light up the countenance of one who finds the affluence of love in his Father's house, upon which he had recklessly turned his back, perchance even admitting doubt as to His very existence and goodness. Will not such a one be grateful to find the illusion that he was a neglected mortal dispelled, and to enter into the enjoyment of man's spiritual inheritance as the son of God? And is not this making a practical use of the motto, "To live and let live," when one assures a seemingly bewildered brother that the true man has never lost his divine birthright?

In the year 1906, a reporter for an eastern newspaper wrote regarding the visitors to the dedication of The Mother Church Extension in Boston, as follows (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 87): "If Christian Science gives such serene, beautiful expressions, it would not be a bad thing if all the world turned to the new religion. There is one thing about it: it is certainly imbued with the spirit of unselfishness and helpfulness, and, whatever one's special creed may be, there is nothing antagonistic to it in this doctrine of health, happiness, and in the cheerful doing of good." During the threescore years since its discovery, Christian Science has firmly established itself as the healer and comforter of countless thousands.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Lake Shore

SOME lyric pines,
A stretch of sand,
Where colored sails
Speed by the land
And cloud-fleece shades
A sun-warmed nook,—
These lure me from
My open book.

Lake music of the lapping wave,
Lake color—lucent depths of green,
Lake magic—do not go too soon
O sweet late-summer afternoon!

CLARA L. BAXTER

Peculiarly Finnish

ALL Finland is splashed with lakes, but in the central part these are so many and so close together that, should we look down upon it from an aeroplane, it would seem like a coverlid of wide-meshed lace lying over blue silk. The blue silk is water—the water of islanded lakes as large as seas; of lilied ponds as small as goldfish pools; of rivers, flowing tranquilly or torn with rapids or so closely packed with floating timber that they appear at first to be solid and not aqueous. Between eleven and twelve per cent of all Finland which, we may recall, is considerably larger than the British Isles, consists of these glittering sheets of inland seas, these blue filaments of canals, these twisted chains of rivers. Hundreds of lakes! Thousands of lakes! Count the sands of the sea or number the hairs of your head, but better confess you are beaten before you start computing the lakes of Finland.

Winding through the channels, passing under bridges, ferrying between islands, docking, departing, and proceeding with regularity, the lake steamers bustle back and forth like shuttles, drawing after them a white thread which does not weave one edge of land to another but breaks and disappears almost as soon as it is spun.

On these steamers—clean as a whistle and incredibly well provisioned—one can spend days or even weeks, stepping off to stroll through a provincial town or lingering for a night or two at some forest-scented or water-encircled resort unspoiled although discovered by Finns and foreigners and treasured for some special loveliness.

Such a journey is more than an enjoyment of scenery and of that air which "is the primeval mother." It is an introduction to the part of Finland which is peculiarly Finnish. In the south there are sufficient Swedish-speaking Finns to impart a Swedish atmosphere. In the east still lies a shadow of Russia. But as soon as one leaves Lahti one hears the full-vowelled, absolutely incomprehensible language which has no relation to any other on earth except Estonian and Hungarian; hears it spoken; sees its twenty-, even forty-lettered words printed everywhere; tries to master a phrase or two and then throws up the sponge, firmly and for ever. . . .

All Finns, to an extraordinary degree, love their land and their holdings, however infinitesimal, upon that land.

They express their love by placing their homes not in hollows where they would be protected from storms and not even, primarily, where the soil would be most fertile; rather, the red farmhouse on the brow of a hill, the grey cottage on a rocky point at the curve of the river, bear testimony to the Finn's instinct to select a site where the view pleases him and where he will be independent of neighbours. These widely isolated, staunchly maintained little homesteads with their thatch-roofed outbuildings look comfortable enough with the July sun on their windows, haycocks piled in the yard, and campanula and daisies blowing from the doorstep to the bank of the river. But what about November when there are no daisies and very little sun?—AGNES ROTHERY, in "Finland, the New Nation." (London: Faber. New York: Viking.)

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Nebraska Again Favored To Win Big Six Football Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Big Six Football Games

Sept. 26—Iowa State vs. Iowa Teachers at Ames; Kansas State vs. Fort Hays at Manhattan; Oklahoma vs. Tulsa at Norman. Freshman Games—Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 24—Three intercollegiate practice games and three workouts with freshmen open the Big Six Conference football race this week end. Oklahoma, second-place winner last year, takes on the most formidable opponent, Tulsa, at Norman. However, Kansas State is receiving at Manhattan, Kan., an eleven which rose up and seized a 3-to-0 victory in last year's "practice" encounter—Hays Teachers of Fort Hays, Kan. Iowa State is receiving the Iowa Teachers at Ames.

Nebraska, once more strongly favored to win the Big Six title it has captured six times in the eight years of the conference, works out with the freshmen. It is starting slow for a schedule which includes two elevens of national title ranking—Minnesota and Pittsburgh. The first Big Six game for the Cornhuskers is with Iowa State a week hence, and then comes Minnesota.

Kansas, which finished with a balanced record last year, is likewise exercising the freshmen this week end, as also does Missouri.

Sophomores at Oklahoma

Oklahoma is handling in Tulsa a stiff opponent for a first game, especially as Coach Lawrence "Biff" Jones is rebuilding his team. Sophomores are being pressed into some of the holes left by 16 graduating veterans, including some all-conference stars. The line especially needs experienced reserves. W. F. Conkrite, star center, needs good understudies. Ralph Brown and Ford Ellsworth are the leading tackle prospects. The Sooners are better supplied in the backfield, with the 200-pound high scorer, Bill Breeden, working in at fullback. Raphael Boudreau and Woodrow Huddleston, two experienced backs, are helping Breeden with the kicking and passing, while Elmo Hewes and Al Corrotto are doing well as blocking backs.

Promises of a fast and versatile backfield at Kansas State will be tested against Hays. Coach Wesley L. Fry sees his line faster and more experienced though not as heavy as last year. Maurice Elder, all-star fullback, Leo Ayers, a shifty runner and clever quarterback, and two star blocking backs, Don Beeler and Robert Kirk, give the Wildcats the hope of a good scoring combination in the backfield. William Hemphill and Barney Hays provide veteran skill at ends, Paul Fanning and Wilson Mulheim at tackles, Rolla Holland and Augustus Cardarella at guards. At center a sophomore, Kenneth Nordstrom, is the leading candidate. If Nordstrom fits in here, the veteran center, Ivan Wassberg, may be converted into a tackle. Coach Fry has a squad of 50 including 19 lettermen, and should be able to make a fine eleven. Not so good as the title crew of 1934, perhaps, but they should win some games.

Iowa State's Prospects

Iowa State's prospects have picked up with the return of a pair of backfield stars, Carroll Witmer and Fred Poole. Witmer is a fleet open-field runner, and Poole is noted for his long and accurate punting. Coach George Veenker appears to favor Edward Snell for quarterback, Tommy Neal at one of the halves, and Darell Johnson at fullback. These and a line combination of Capt. Clarence Gustine and Rowland Rushmore, ends; Harold Shafroth and Ed Beck, tackles; Russ Coundiff and Clarence Dee, guards, and John Anderson, center, apparently make up a good first team. Gustine, Schafroth and Coundiff were stars of last year's line. The Iowa State squad is small. It cannot be let all out against the Iowa Teachers, because the Nebraska game comes the following week.

Coach D. X. Bible at Nebraska lost some of his all-star crew, but he has plenty left. There is the prospect of a return to the 200-pound lines of old, and a fast and versatile backfield featuring Lloyd Cardwell, high scorer at halfback, Sam Francis, powerful fullback, and Johnny Howell, quarterback. A quartet of star ends, Lester McDonald, Elmer Dohrmann, Virgil Yelkin and John Richardson, make the wings strong. Fred Shirey, all-conference tackle, is back with Theodore Doyle and Jack Ellis to provide experience at this post. Kenneth McGinnis and Gus Peters at guards, and Robert Mehring at center would complete a title-bound eleven, and they are well supplied with alternates.

Jack Lovelock Prepares For The Last Mile

PRINCETON N. J., Sept. 24 (AP)—Jack Lovelock is getting ready for the last mile.

For 12 years now the great New Zealand mile runner has kept the same schedule: 24 miles a week for 25 weeks of the year—he figures he has run 7000 miles in practice.

Now he's preparing to meet Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani here Oct. 3 in one of the closing performances of a career which reached a dramatic climax at Berlin in August when he won the Olympic 1500 meters title in world record time.

He's not quite certain this will be his last race.

"As far as I know it will," he said today. "I am going back to New Zealand in October for the first time in 5½ years and the Government is paying my way. So they may possibly want to see me run down there. If they do, I shall, of course, but this race will likely be my last against the best milers in the world."

Lovelock said he will probably return to London shortly after the first of the year. He has eight months' work left as an interne in the London hospital before taking his final examinations at Oxford. He will then settle down, though he does not know where.

"It may be New Zealand or England, or in Russia, for all I know," he said.

After his long years of rigid training, the New Zealander knows a week ahead how fast he will run on the day of a big race.

"I have always timed myself in practice not on a mile, but three quarters," he explained, "and when I know what I do the three quarters in on Monday, I can tell within a fraction of a second what I will do the final in on Saturday.

"For example, if I am clocked in 3:10 for the three quarters today, I will do a 4:18 or 4:19 mile at the first of next week. I have done it so long now and know my physical condition so well that it is now simply a mathematical problem."

Lovelock refused to reveal his table of comparative times for the two distances, however. "If I did that you could time me in practice next Monday and know what I will do against Cunningham and Sam Romani in the bowl the following Saturday," he said.

Half of the Field Defaults Matches

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24 (AP)—It was "after you my dear Alphonse" at the national tournament of left-handed golfers yesterday. Only half the 16 southpaws had to play through the day—mostly in the rain—in their scheduled 36-hole matches for places in the quarterfinals.

First Leonard W. Hay of Kenosha, Wis., defaulted to Alexander Antonio of Linden, N. J. Hay recalled at the end of nine holes that he was due back on his job as an upholsterer today. He also was trailing at the time.

Then Bob Edgar of St. Louis, finding himself 8 down to Spencer Brainard of New Haven, Conn., after 18 holes over dripping Norwood hills, withdrew.

Bob Brown Jr. of St. Louis, also a gentleman, and being 7 down at the halfway mark, conceded defeat to the gentleman from Kentucky, Dr. W. J. Winburn of Winchester.

So Antonio, Brainard and Winburn sat cozily in the clubhouse in the afternoon along with Howard Creel, medalist and favorite for the title. Creel, of Pueblo, Colo., advanced to the quarter-finals without firing a stroke when the Army recalled Maj. John R. McCulloch of Philadelphia from his leave.

Of the playing eight, Fred Evens of St. Louis pulled a major upset, defeating Sammy Arnold of Kirksville, Mo., state left-handed champion, 4 and 2.

Samuel G. Alpert, LaSalle, Ill., defeated Herman Wyman of St. Louis, 1 up. Kenneth Fitzgerald of St. Louis defeated Lake Brown of Huntington, W. Va., 4 and 3. Kenneth Guenther, Sioux Falls, S. D., eliminated George Baker of Decorah, Iowa, 7 and 5.

Chicago Series Renewed

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Chicago city series between the White Sox and the Cubs will be renewed this year for the first time since 1933, starting next Wednesday. As soon as the Cubs were officially counted out of the National League race yesterday by the New York Giants' victory over Philadelphia, the Cubs challenged the Sox, who won the last series. The Cubs failed to challenge in 1934, and were busy with the world series against the Detroit Tigers last year. The first two games will be played at Wrigley field, the Cub battleground, with the next three at Comiskey park. If other action is necessary in the best-four-out-of-seven series, the games will be played at Wrigley field.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	49	.671
Detroit	83	69	.546
Washington	80	70	.533
Chicago	79	70	.530
Cleveland	77	73	.513
Boston	73	78	.483
St. Louis	56	92	.378
Philadelphia	51	98	.342

Results Sept. 23

New York 12, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 1.
Washington 3, Boston 2.
Cleveland 17, Chicago 2.
Chicago 8, Cleveland 3 (6 innings).

Bisons Win Governor's Cup

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons won the Governor's cup and the right to represent the International League in the little world's series by downing the Baltimore Orioles, 3 to 1, in the playoff final last night.

Schedule Will Stop Hubbell's Try for Record

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's unfortunate that Carl Hubbell didn't start his sensational winning streak about two weeks sooner. If he had, he almost certainly would have shattered the National League record of 19 consecutive pitching victories, held jointly by Tim Keefe of the 1888 Giants and Rube Marquard of the 1912 New York club.

Yesterday, by defeating the Phillies, 5 to 4, Hubbell gained his 16th straight triumph and his 26th of the season. He equaled the American League mark, which is shared by Joe Wood, Walter Johnson, Bob Grove and Schoolboy Rowe, but was still three big games away from the major or National league figure.

Five Games Remain

As only five games remain on the New York schedule, Hubbell cannot hope to extend his streak to 19 straight. He might win one more, but not three. However, the remarkable effectiveness shown by the screwball left-hander makes one wonder if he ever would lose a game were the schedule extended.

After Hubbell had silenced the Phillies with eight hits, the Giants needed only one more game to clinch the National League pennant. Today, if the Terrymen win one of their two contests with the Boston Bees, or if the Cardinals drop one half of their doubleheader with Cincinnati, the flag will be a mathematical certainty for the Polo Grounds outfit.

The Giants and Hubbell lost a chance to win the title yesterday when rain postponed the Cincinnati-St. Louis game. A Cardinal loss while King Carl was throttling the Phillies would have settled the battle that has been waging since the middle of April.

The Cubs were definitely eliminated from the race yesterday. They lost a 7-to-6 decision to the Pirates in 10 innings. The Bruins hit hard enough through most of the season, but their pitching failed during the final weeks.

Phils Rally Late

The Giants piled up 15 hits behind Hubbell, including a triple by Mel Ott and doubles by Bartell, Jackson and Mancuso. The Phils were practically helpless for seven innings, but they rallied in the eighth and ninth and almost tied the score.

At Boston, the Dodgers pounded Fabian Kowalik for 18 hits and an 8-to-6 triumph over the Bees. Van Mungo pitched for Brooklyn, winning his seventeenth game.

The struggle for first-division berths in the American League continued yesterday. The Senators made it two straight over the Red Sox and took possession of third place in the standing. A two-run, ninth-inning rally gave the Washington boys a 3-to-2 edge.

Chicago slipped to fourth position by splitting a doubleheader with the Cleveland Indians. The Tribe captured the opener, 17 to 2, and the White Sox the second, 8 to 3. These results left the Cleveland club 2½ games in back of the Sox and a place in the money.

The Tigers held second place although beaten by the Browns, 10 to 1. The setback ended a nine-game Detroit winning streak.

The Yankees, tuning up for the World Series, gained their one hundredth victory of the year at the expense of the Athletics, 12 to 5. For the second day in a row the A's hit Yankee pitching, but the league champions managed to hit harder. Both teams piled up 13 safeties. Johnny Broaca was on the mound for New York.

Planning Another Undefeated Season

International

Capt. T. W. Montgomery '37 (Left) and Head Coach Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler, Princeton University Football Eleven

Coach Schmidt Is Well Pleased With Ohio State Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24—Francis A. Schmidt, coach of the Ohio State University football team, appears to be well pleased with the progress which his candidates have made since practice opened the 10th of this month.

"We have a long way to go but the boys certainly dug in during that hot waether and we made a good showing. There's a great spirit among the boys this year and each and every one of theme is working his best," the coach says.

The first week of practice ended with a three-period game in which the varsity ran roughshod over a "red" team selected for the occasion. The "regular" attack was led by Tip Dye of Pomeroy, Bill Booth of East Liverpool, Joe Williams of Barberton, and Nick Wasylik of Astoria, L. I.

As yet Coach Schmidt has given little or no thought to a regular starting lineup. "All of the boys are working hard and so far as I am concerned the ones who show best in the next few days will be the starters, be they sophomores, juniors or seniors," he said.

The work of the line has been exceedingly pleasing to the coaching staff during the last week. The new men are giving a pair of regulars a great run for their jobs. Charles Ream of Navarro, who alternated with Charlie Hamrick of Gallipolis last season at left tackle, may be the number one man this year and Alex Schoenbaum of Cleveland may replace the veteran Pete Gales at the other tackle post.

In the backfield quite a number of new men are showing to good advantage, especially Booth, Johnny Rabb of Akron, Tom Phillips of Columbus, and Howard Wedebrook of Portsmouth.

Coach Lindsey Has Veteran Backfield On Kansas Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 24—With weather conditions much more favorable to football practice than was the case during the first few days the squad was out, Coach Ad. Lindsey has made considerable progress in preparing for the coming season. This year the first game is to be between the varsity and freshmen and it is planned to have this contest and annual affair.

During the past 10 days several players came out for the squad including Francis Paronto of Wakeeney, an excellent kicker and ball carrier from last year's freshman team; George Stapleton, who made a good start last season, and is again in the harness; R. C. Manring of Kansas City, Mo., and Nathen Axel of New York, also from last year's freshmen. Several other players made their first appearance, and were suited up.

Out of his backfield material, Coach Lindsey is experimenting with two or three combinations. For one, he has the veterans Hapgood, Wionecke and Douglas, aided by Dave Shink of Eldorado. Another backfield combination is led by Joe Giannangelo, Monongahela, Penna., with J. D. Richardson, Francis Paronto, and Paul Masoner. A third is Maurice Canady of Independence. Forest Hardacre, Smith Center; Max Replogle, Coldwater, and Milton Meier of Herington. Richardson, Paronto, Canady and Hardacre are all track men, fast on their feet.

Dave Lutton of Bartlesville is the only veteran center, but Boardman of Lawrence and Jack Hall of Lees Summit, Mo., are showing good form.

Wade Green and John Siegle, veteran ends, seem to be getting first call; while at the tackle position Lewis Ward of St. Joseph, and Herbert Gearhart of Oklahoma City, with Jack Vogel of Cody, Wyo., a first reserve, are getting into play.

With four lettermen and several excellent sophomores to chose from, the selection of guards is going to take more time.

Football Guard Ace Bug Collector

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 24 (AP)—Chalmers Walton, a 192-pound guard on the University of Richmond football team, jumped into the running for All-America honors today—as a beetle collector.

From Austin Clark of the National Museum at Washington came word that Walton, a student entomologist, had collected a beetle which is the second of that species ever found.

Previously the insect, Cerophytum pulsador, (Hald.), had been represented, Clark wrote, by "a single male specimen."

The announcement brought a groan from Coach Glenn Thistlethwaite.

"That boy in an open field with the winning touchdown 20 yards ahead would drop the ball and go chasing away if a rare Hemiptera or Hymenoptera flew overhead," he complained.

Recruits From Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Sept. 24—Charley Bachman, coach of football at Michigan State college, believes in recruiting for football on the Michigan State campus. Two of the brightest sophomore prospects the Spartans have seen this year were picked out of the crowd by the Spartan mentor. Allen Diebold may be playing regular quarterback before the season is very old and Walter Nelson, a 200-pound young giant, is regarded by the coaching staff as the best sophomore end they have ever seen. Diebold planned to play only baseball in college and Nelson was a freshman basketball star who never played a day of football until five months ago in spring practice.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	59	.604
St. Louis	85	64	.570
Chicago	85	66	.563
Pittsburgh	83	68	.550
Cincinnati	71	78	.477
Boston	69	80	.463
Brooklyn	64	86	.427
Philadelphia	52	98	.347

Results Sept. 23

New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 7, Chicago 6 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 3, Boston 6.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, rain.

President Will Attend

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—President Franklin D. Roosevelt will attend the first world series game in Yankee Stadium a week from tomorrow, officials of the club announced today. Yankee officials also announced that all box seats available in the American League park have been sold, but that many reserved seats are still unsold.

Fritz Crisler Sees Plenty of Trouble For Tiger Eleven

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24 (AP)—Fritz Crisler today tolled requiem for his poor Princeton football team.

"I lost 15 lettermen from the greatest team I've ever had, I need ends and a fullback and reserves, and everybody is going to be stronger this year except Princeton," he said.

Nevertheless, there are 13 lettermen from last year's undefeated team reporting twice daily on University Field these days. They are William S. Rawls, Baltimore, end; George J. Stoess, Atlantic City, N. J.; Richard Dicke, Allentown, Penna.; Charles Toll Jr., Amherst, Mass., and Fred Ritter, New Britain, Conn., tackles; Capt. Bill Montgomery, Wheeling, W. Va., guard; Steve Cullinan, Tulsa, Okla., center; John Irwin, Keokuk, Iowa; Charles Kaufman, West Haven, Conn.; Jim Marks, Saltsburg, Penna., and Jack White, Lebanon, Penna., halfbacks; Dean Hill Jr., Bronxville, N. Y., fullback, and Kenny Sandbach, Maplewood, N. J., quarterback.

Names Eight First-Stringers

Crisler points out, however, that there are really only eight of these who can be considered first-string material at this time. He is willing to admit that Tackles Stoess, Toll, and Ritter, Captain Montgomery at guard, Steve Cullinan at center, Halfbacks Kaufman and Jack White, and Quarterback Sandbach are good enough to make anybody's ball team.

"But you can't play in the big time with only eight men, nor with 11 or even with 22," Crisler insists.

The Tiger coach right now sees only three sophomores who have a chance to play in the major games and only one with definite prospects of winning a place on the first team.

Robert Bayer, a 167-pound sophomore from Huntington, Penna., may fill the end position held last year by Hugh MacMillan of Cumberland, Md., "but even if he makes the grade in the line he won't duplicate MacMillan's great punting," Crisler said.

The other two sophomores Crisler likes are Bill Lynch, Birmingham, Mich., 183-pound first-string fullback on last year's freshman team, and Dick White, Lebanon, Penna., who is trying to beat his brother, Jack, out of one of the halfback jobs.

Kaufman to Kick

Crisler will push his men hard in two two-hour practice sessions daily until Tuesday, when classes start, and then go into the regular late afternoon schedule.

"The way it looks now, Charlie Kaufman will do most of the kicking and Sandbach most of the passing, but everything is still in the formative stage," Crisler said. The schedule:

Oct. 3, Williams; 10, Rutgers; 17, Penn at Philadelphia; 24, Navy; 31, Harvard at Boston; Nov. 7, Cornell; 14, Yale; 21, Dartmouth.

Battles Leading Ground-Gainer

National Pro Football League

Eastern Division

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	2	0	1.000
Boston	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
New York	0	1	.000

Western Division

Chicago (Bears)	1	0	1.000
Green Bay	1	1	.500
Detroit	0	0	.000
Chicago (Cardinals)	0	1	.000

Results Sept. 23

Pittsburgh 10, Brooklyn 6.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Cliff Battles, Boston Redskins' ace ball-carrier, is the leading ground-gainer in the national pro football league, according to statistics released today.

Battles has lugged the leather 38 times, gaining 187 yards for an average of 4.9 yards per try. Swede Hanson of the Philadelphia Eagles isn't far behind with an average of 4.4 yards in 38 trips.

Ed Danowski of the New York Giants appears on his way to retaining forward passing honors won last year. He has completed 12 out of 21 passes for 110 yards. Battles is second with six out of 14 for 53 yards.

Six field goals have been booted in five games played through last Sunday. Hank Reese of the Eagles has kicked two to take the leadership in this department. Peculiarly enough three Smiths—Riley and Ed of Boston, and Ernie of the Green Bay Packers—have kicked one apiece. The other was made by Ad Schwammel of the Packers.

Fred Perry Advances By Beating McDiarmid

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Fred Perry of England moved another step toward his fourth Pacific Southwest tennis championship yesterday by defeating John McDiarmid, Chicago, Ill., 6—2, 6—4, in the quarterfinals of the tournament.

Francis X. Shields, Hollywood, former American Davis Cup star, likewise reached the semifinal round, eliminating Mort Ballagh, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2. Shields and Perry, who won the Pacific Southwest title in 1932, 1933, and 1934, meet Saturday in a semifinal round.

A quarterfinal match will see Don Budge, Oakland, top-seeded American entry, meet Bobby Underwood, Stanford University star. Underwood, in a third-round match yesterday, eliminated Billy Doeg, Santa Monica, 6—4, 4—6, 9—7.

John Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., former national doubles champion, will play Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, in the other quarterfinal.

Four Captains on Auburn Eleven

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 24—Holding down regular positions on Alabama Polytechnic institute's 1936 football team are captains of all four of the Tigers major athletic teams. They are Walter Gilbert, Fairfield, football; Joel Eaves, Atlanta, Ga., basketball; Wilton Kilgore, Wadley, track and field, and Sidney Scarborough, Atlanta, Ga., baseball. Gilbert is Auburn's brilliant center on the gridiron, Eaves is a talented end, Scarborough a sagacious field general and Kilgore is a fine all-around fullback.

College Football Results

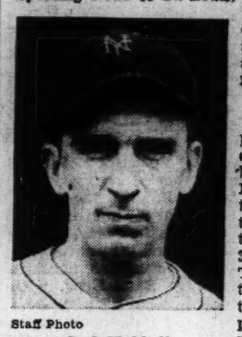
Oglethorpe 13, Newberry 2.
St. Mary's 18, Santa Barbara A. C. 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The 1936 All-Star Baseball Team

IT WILL not be long now before the all-star major-league baseball team as picked by members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America is given to the public. For some years this has been an annual custom, and the baseball fans of the country await the announcement with much interest. It is carried out under the auspices of the Sporting News of St. Louis, and the announcement of each player has been made by means of a cross-word puzzle, one appearing each week. Selections have already been sent in for this year's team, and the first of the players is due to be announced within a week or two.



Staff Photo
Carl Hubbell

Two Doubtful Positions

It seems to me that there are only two positions on the team which are at all doubtful. They are right field and third base. For the outfield position there are Mel Ott of the Giants and Paul Waner of the Pirates. The last unofficial figures show that Waner has a higher batting average than Ott, but the latter has batted in some 30 more runs than the Pittsburgh star. Then, again, Ott has been of more value to the Giants in their race for the pennant than has Waner to Pittsburgh in fourth place, so that Ott is my choice for the position. The other doubtful place is third base, where Higgins of the Athletics, Hale of the Indians and Rolfe of the Yankees are the leaders. Higgins, playing with a last-place team, has batted in more runs than Rolfe, playing with the champions, and only two less than Hale, playing with a fifth-place team. And when it comes to fielding, Higgins gets the call.

Two Pitchers Stand Out

Coming to the pitching box, there can be no question regarding the selection of Carl Hubbell of the Giants and Dizzy Dean of the Cardinals. They stand out far above all the others, and it is my opinion that both of them will win places in the Baseball Hall of Fame by the time they have ceased to play the game. Hubbell's record to date puts him in a class with such famous left-handers as Rube Marquard, Eddie Plank and Rube Waddell, and he should be good for a number of years yet. Dean has shown that he is one of the greatest right-handers of all time, and the fact that St. Louis is still in the race is in no small measure due to his fine work.

The Other Positions Easy

When it comes to the other positions, it seems quite easy. Dickey of the Yankees is certainly entitled to the catcher's position; Gehrig of the Yankees is far above the other first basemen; Gehringer of Detroit has no real rival for second base; Appling of the White Sox has excelled the other shortstops; Medwick of the Cardinals in left field and Averill of the Indians in center field should be the men picked as the best of the 1936 season.

Adams Sells Bruins

Charles F. Adams, president of the Boston Bruins, announced last night his decision to sell his interests in the club to the present stockholders, the principal members of which are Weston W. Adams, Arthur H. Ross and Ralph P. Burkard. Mr. Adams said that he had tangible as well as intangible offers for the Bruins, but that he felt it was only fair to give the present active operating management the first opportunity to buy his interests. He stated that a meeting of the stockholders will be called at an early date to act upon this matter.

WINGBACKS

A PRIMER OF THE WARNER SYSTEM

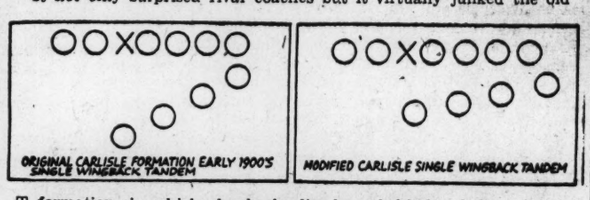
by TINY THORNHILL

(Fourth in a series of 12 daily articles prepared by the coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions in collaboration with Russ Newland, Associated Press sports writer.)

WINGBACK formations which are the basis for practically all of Stanford's offensive plays, trace their origin to the days of the Carlisle Indians in the early 1900's.

Glenn Scobey Warner, a young coach with a lot of revolutionary ideas, came out one season with the Carlisle tandem.

It not only surprised rival coaches but it virtually junked the old



T formation, in which the backs lined up behind a balanced line standing shoulder-to-shoulder behind the quarterback.

Warner's tandem operated behind an unbalanced line, forming an acute angle with the close-up back directly behind the right end. This tandem was the grandpappy of the single wingback.

Later on it was modified so that the close-up back flanked the right end. The other three backs were moved up closer to the line of scrimmage but each was stationed a bit deeper than the other.

(Tomorrow: The Roving Quarterback.)

Brundage Defends Committee Action

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Avery Brundage of Chicago, head of the American Olympic committee, arrived today in the S. S. Vulcania and defended the committee's dismissal of Eleanor Holm Jarrett from the swimming team on charges of training violations.

"Her dismissal was decided upon by the committee of which I was chairman, not by me alone," said Brundage. "I believe that if the committee had to consider the case all over again it would arrive at the same decision."

Brundage declared he did not intend to seek re-election as president of the Amateur Athletic union of the United States when his term expires in December.

"The Olympic games are my hobby and I intend to devote all my spare time to them in the future," he said. Brundage was elected an American member of the international Olympic committee during the XIth Olympiad in Berlin.

Brundage revealed that while he received much adverse criticism personally as a result of the Jarett case that a majority of communications, cables and letters, upheld him.

"I received hundreds of letters and cables from this side, but I'd say two thirds of them favored the Olympic committee's action."

Daniel J. Ferris, executive secretary of the A. A. U., met the American Olympic head, but left all the talking to Brundage, who said he planned to return to Chicago immediately to get back to his contracting business.

"Conservatively, I'd say this Olympic work has cost me $15,000 out of my own poeket," Brundage concluded, "but it's my hobby and I'm not sorry. The only mistake I think we made was trying to finance the whole trip in one year. We'll change that for 1940, I hope."

Aitken Wins Founders' Cup

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—A. R. Aitken, one of the outstanding members of the British seniors golf team, won the Founders' cup competition, final event of the annual international competition among the veterans of the United States, Great Britain and Canada at the National Golf Links of America yesterday. He carded 78-3-75. The British golfer outstripped a field of 36 as he rounded the famous American course in 78 strokes, only five over par figures.

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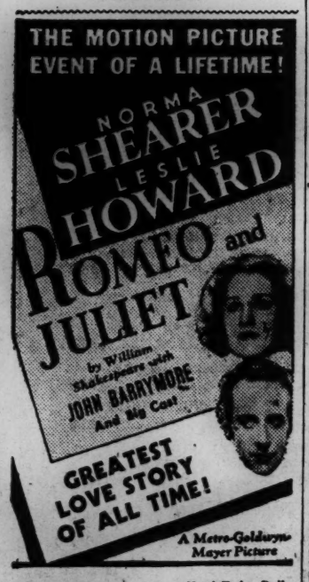
Amusements

BOSTON



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Business and Industry

Realignment of French Franc Seen Not Imminent but Coming

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Elect Tom K. Smith Head of A. B. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Bankers association elected for its new president, Tom K. Smith, president of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis and former adviser to Henry Morgenthau Jr., secretary of the treasury, to succeed R. V. Fleming of Washington, D. C.

The annual elections, held here at the second general session of the association's sixty-second convention, were carried through harmoniously in contrast with the stormy sessions of last year's meeting in New Orleans.

Orval W. Adams, whose election to the second vice-presidency was so vigorously contested a year ago because of his well-known position as a New Deal critic, was elected to the office of first vice-president. Mr. Adams is executive vice-president of the Utah State National Bank of Salt Lake city. Philip A. Benson, president of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, was chosen second vice-president.

William F. Augustine, vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, was elected leader of the national bank division of the association.

Mortgage Loans Advised

Speaking before the association's national bank division, Russell G. Smith, of San Francisco, cashier of the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, advised national banks to "be prepared to place a much larger proportion of their savings deposits in mortgage loans" if they wished to "increase profitable operations, retain savings deposits and serve the community."

"There is a constant demand," said Mr. Smith, "for loans for the purchase or construction of homes and there is every indication that this demand will assume steadily increasing proportions during the next several years.

"There is no question but that the Federal Government will continue to encourage residential building in every way possible. This means a well-maintained demand for loans for the purchase or construction of homes in nearly every community in the country."

Frank views of two surveys—one on what 7400 bankers think of the public; the other on what 50,000 sample citizens think of the bankers—were made public today at the convention.

Clarence Francis of New York, president of General Foods Corporation, conducted the surveys in preparing for his address in which he asserted banks are failing to assume their full place of economic and moral leadership.

He suggested they finance the rebuilding of the country and lead the way to a higher living standard.

Think Public Friendly

The 7400 bankers—"from the cornfields to the metropolis"—viewed thus:

Forty-eight out of a hundred thought the public friendly to them, a fourth thought the public indifferent, and 11 per cent said "not friendly."

One fourth felt their customers do not understand "why it is necessary to make service charges on unprofitable accounts."

"Many bankers," the industrialist told the convention, "reported the insuring of deposits has made their depositors feel secure."

Banking and monetary legislation, 67 per cent of those questioned replied, has increased long-run security of depositors and stockholders; 18 per cent said it had lessened security.

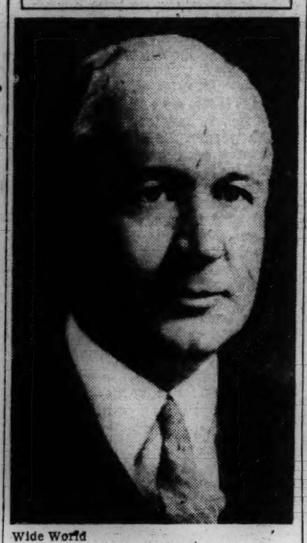
More than half said installment buying helped bring on the 1929 financial collapse.

Views of the public, tabulated from 50,000 sample citizens, indicated:

Forty-seven per cent believed it more necessary to save for old age than in their father's day; 45 per cent believed it as necessary and only 5 per cent believed it less necessary.

Eighty-seven per cent use the banks. Fifty-seven out of 100 considered the banks not doing their share of recovery.

Bankers' New Head



Wide World

Tom K. Smith

President of the Boatman's National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., and Newly Elected Head of American Bankers Association

Cabot Suggests Separate Control For Trusts, Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Segregation of control and affiliation between banking houses, banks and investment trusts was recommended to the Securities Commission by the president of a trust which boasts a net worth that has risen from $100,000 to $550,000,000 since 1924.

The suggestion was one of several volunteered to the commission by Paul C. Cabot, president of the State Street Investment Corporation of Boston, Mass.

He also recommended:

Limitation of the rights of an investment trust to borrow money, provided the limitation was no more restrictive than placed on individuals.

Amendment of tax laws so that "at least mutual investment companies in the determination of their taxable income shall have that taxable income determined for excess profit tax purposes in exactly the same method as they have their income computed for normal tax purposes."

On the other hand, Mr. Cabot said the commission "ought not to fiddle with" these proposals:

Any requirement for a periodic federal examination of investment trusts, which he said was unnecessary but would cost the Government money.

Legislation against connection of an investment arust with the house or houses distributing its shares.

Legislation limiting selling costs or management fees which, he said, would tend to remove free and open competition.

Legislation requiring any degree or lack of degree of portfolio diversification on the ground the Government would be taking on the functions of management.

Legislation prohibiting investment trusts from engaging in short selling.

Prohibition or restriction on investment trusts participating in syndicates and underwriting.

Mr. Cabot testified his family owned about 25 per cent of the State Street Trust, and observed this made for "a healthy relationship between the management and the trust."

General Business In Far West Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Far western general business has reached the highest level since August, 1931, by gaining 7.6 points or 11 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. The August 1936 index (preliminary) of the Bank of America registered 76.5, an increase of 1.7 points or 2.3 per cent over the revised July index. The August index also showed gains of 18.1 per cent over August 1934, 24.4 per cent over August 1933 and 30.3 per cent over August 1932.

For the eighth consecutive month reporting representative retail establishments in the Far West had an increase in their total value of sales over the corresponding month last year. The August value of sales of 90 reporting stores increased 9.2 per cent over August, 1935.

August building permits reported by 50 cities in eight far western states registered a gain in value of 81.2 per cent over the value reported in the same 50 cities in August a year ago. Out of the 50 cities reporting, 45 showed increases over the corresponding month of last year.

August Newspaper Advertising Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Newspaper advertising during August gained 8 per cent over August of 1935, the advertising index of Printers' Ink, the journal for advertisers, showed.

The index, weighted for seasonal variations, shows a drop-off from July of this year of 2.5 per cent, though the actual linage was slightly larger than in July. But August this year had five Sundays.

Thomas F. Hamilton Heads United Aircraft Exports

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas F. Hamilton was elected president of United Aircraft Exports Corp., succeeding C. W. Deeds. J. Reed Miller, former treasurer, was elected vice-president.

Mr. Hamilton is a director of United Aircraft Corp. and has been associated with export activities of the company for many years. Mr. Deeds, also a United Aircraft vice-president and director, will devote full time to the management of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft division.

Paris Discredits Early Devaluation Of Franc Rumors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Rumors that devaluation of the franc is imminent are discredited as premature in responsible French financial circles.

That France cannot remain much longer on the gold standard is now generally admitted here. But reports that a sudden secret devaluation of the franc will take place "in a few days" are declared unfounded.

Hope of obtaining international agreement for a general "alignment" of currencies by no means has been abandoned yet, though it is realized that prospects of concluding such an accord in time are daily becoming slenderer. The Bank of France's report published today revealed a new exodus of gold. Technically, however, the franc is not yet in danger and the consensus here is that the Government will hold onto the gold standard so long as possible which may mean several weeks or even months.

PARIS, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Bank of France raised its discount rate from 3 to 5 per cent today in a drastic measure to dam the outward flow of French gold reserves.

Financial circles, however, watched anxiously in fear the rise might fail to stop the drain.

Bankers believed the order gave the Government "at least a temporary respite."

The British pound eased in the exchange after going above 77 for the first time since June, 1934.

No Pound Depreciation

Usually well-informed quarters said France already had obtained Britain's guarantee that "realignment" of the franc would not lead to a depreciation of the pound. Britain was reported, however, to have attached the reservation to its promise that France must lower its tariff rates in proportion to any decline in the value of the franc.

The British promise left Premier Léon Blum free, the same sources said, for "quick action" when and if it is decided such a step is necessary.

Only Wednesday French, political circles reported the Government much concerned by the gold drain which between Aug. 7 and on Sept. 11 took 1,456,000,000 francs (about $95,804,000) out of France, had conferred with British financial advisers concerning the possibility of "realignment" of the franc.

The bank statement today listed the gold reserve at 52,691,761,885 francs ($3,469,093,881) on Sept. 18, compared with 53,532,188,178 francs ($3,524,425,427) on Sept. 11.

Coverage of 57 P. C.

The present balance provides a coverage of 57 per cent against all sight liabilities. The coverage ratio against note circulation was 62.9 per cent, compared with the legal minimum of 35 per cent.

The Cabinet meeting scheduled for Friday, according to politically informed persons, would be concerned chiefly with a discussion of the French financial situation. The Government was reported to be worried over the increase in the flow of gold out of France, and devaluationists in the Chamber of Deputies insisted that only "quick decisive action" would solve the Government's financial problems.

The original plan of the Government, one report said, was to wait until after the elections in the United States before seeking a three-power stabilization agreement. The increased exodus of gold, however, was said to have convinced the Government it could not wait.

Morris Plan Ass'n Re-elects Officers

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—The Morris Plan Bankers Association re-elected Ralph W. Pitman of Richmond, president.

Other officers and members of the executive committee also were re-elected. They included Frank L. Rawson, Portland, Maine, second vice-president.

Named to the board of governors were J. Rodney Ball, Lawrence, Mass.; Howard E. Goadding, Providence, R. I.; Horace D. McCowan, Worcester, Mass., and Dana E. Emory, Manchester, N. H.

A. T. & T. Issue Filed With SEC a Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement for $175,000,000 of 3¼ per cent 25-year debenture bonds.

Officials at the SEC, who announced the filing informally while preparing a public statement on further details of the action, described it as the largest issue ever filed with the commission.

Security Dealers Predict Pre-election Market Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The consensus of investment dealers is that there will be a decline in both the stock market and the bond market between now and Nov. 2, the day before election, according to a survey made by The Investment Dealers' Digest.

Based on last Saturday's closing prices, the journal states, the stock market will decline on the average 0.9 per cent and the bond market 0.6 per cent.

Of the investment dealers participating in the survey, 53.5 per cent predicted that the stock average would be lower, while 69.6 per cent predicted a decline in the bond average. Predictions ranged from a rise of 14.6 per cent in the stock average to a decline of 21.8 per cent and from a rise in the bond average of 10.3 per cent to a decline of 8.9 per cent.

Crop Insurance Not Actuarially Calculated; Based on Guesswork

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The crop insurance plan which, at least in its present inchoate form, has apparently the favor of both candidates for office, appears to observers in New York, where insurance is sold but crops are not grown, to have a disturbing similarity to two of the so-called government "insurance" plans which have obtained the stamp of public approval in recent years. These are unemployment insurance (Social Security act of 1935) and bank deposit insurance (Banking act of 1933.)

Since the work was inaugurated by Wesley Mitchell in 1914, figures on business ups and downs have been gathered clear back to the sixteenth century. Nevertheless these figures are far from sufficient to give the basis for any actuarial guess as to the future. No one can tell how many depressions will come in the next 20 years, how deep they will be, or how much employment, bank failure, or collapse in farm prices they will cost.

Product of Guesswork

In short, the actuaries who will fix the premiums and payments on crop insurance, and are fixing them on unemployment insurance and bank deposit insurance are playing by ear.

The controversy now running in banking circles over the deposit insurance premiums is evidence of this. The FDIC is taking in far more than it is paying out, and some bankers assert that this means the premiums are too high. But a record of bank failures over several decades has indicated an average loss about three times as large as the present premiums. Chairman Crowley of the corporation thinks that its power to regulate banking will cut this loss rate. No one in Wall Street wholly believes this, yet no one can disprove it.

In the case of unemployment insurance, friends and critics agree that the premiums are based on pure guesswork. The state funds would be rapidly overwhelmed if a depression came along at present, but there is no certainty that the community would be willing to amass the funds necessary to cope with a man-sized business depression if there were time to collect such funds. The committee last summer recommended that the insurance payments should not exceed something like $15 a week for 12 weeks.

Insurance against crop failure must similarly be classed as a veneer of statistics over a ramshackle framework of guesses. Meteorology simply has not the reliability of vital statistics, or of records of fire, accident, theft, fraud, etc.

Price Becomes Factor

Unquestionably it will be difficult, for justifiable economic reasons as well as political ones, to keep the matter of price out of crop insurance, as Secretary Wallace apparently would like. If it were ruled out, it would spare the actuaries one of the two largest noninsurable risks which the farming business entails. But even straight crop insurance, written and paid in farm products, immediately requires a definition of (a) a surplus crop; (b) a normal crop; (c) a short crop. So controversial would the best definition be that strong pressure could be plausibly brought to bear by farm interests for the normal crop to be defined high, so that premiums would be smaller and payments larger.

To avoid this the payment might be based on such calculations as rainfall, degree of insect infestation, etc. But here the calculations would have to be exceedingly detailed as between farm and farm, state and state. In some parts of the East hardly one crop in twenty fails, while in the Dakotas it may be one in three, and in certain parts of California land might pay for itself with only one wheat crop in several plantings. Proper assessment of premium will be either extremely difficult, or extremely roughshod on the better risks, who would most certainly raise strong objections.

"Ever-Normal-Granary" Plan

All-risk crop insurance, proposed by the President, to be collected and paid in commodities, would be the equivalent of Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal-granary" plan. The primary difficulty here is of course in the word "normal." The present Administration, it is said, inclines to believe that a larger average carry-over of wheat than the 125,000,000-bushel average of predepression years is desirable. The carry-over, however, on the basis of actuarial guesses, would have to fluctuate from year to year, rising in a series of good years to anticipate a contingent bad year. And opinion of how much the carry-over should be at any time is notriously controversial. The Farm Board had its ideas, and was wrong. The present Administration guessed wrong on cotton, right on corn.

he primitive granary plans which are cited as the precedents for the "ever-normal granary" plans were aimed at the protection of consumer in the drought area, who could live till the next crop without cash on the stored crop. The American plan is to protect the producers in the drought area, who would need cash to live. This would mean pressure to have the benefits commuted for cash.

Differs From True Insurance

The crop "insurance" scheme differs from true insurance in one more outstanding particular, as does also unemployment insurance, bank deposit insurance, and also old-age insurance.

The premiums collected and reserves accumulated by a private company are its only resource for paying losses. But insurance by the government is insurance by a body which has unlimited other resources, in the form of potential taxes or potential debasement of the legal tender. Other insurers must keep reserves which, in a pinch, they can sell to the investing public. But the government needs no such reserves. It can, in this sense, pay losses as it goes, to as great a degree as the community at the moment thinks justified.

In short, it is possible for the government to pay out insurance benefits against unemployment, bank failures, or crop losses, whenever and wherever they arise, without previous reserves. It is above the need for cash reserves.

This dual power of the Government, or what might be called its automatic reserve power, appears grotesquely in the old age insurance features of the Social Security act. In that law, an old age pension system to be financed out of current revenue, is set up side by side with an old age pension plan to be paid for previously by the recipient and his employer in "premiums" of 6 per cent of his earned income. To cap the absurdity, the free pension may in some cases exceed the pension out of the payroll tax. Finally, the reserves for the latter are to accumulate to the point where the Government is to keep them in the form of its own promises to pay itself far in excess of the present national debt.

Similarly, the really important protection given by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the opinion of most financial observers, lies not in the authorized Treasury subscription to the Corporation's stock, but in the implication that the Treasury would never allow the Corporation to go bankrupt. Hence the premium reserves, which appear too high in the old age insurance and too low in the deposit insurance, mean nothing in the end anyway but a political quarrel.

Danger in Big Reserves

This unlimited financial strength of the insuring company, when it is the government, is the danger in all of these insurance plans. No one, for example, has the slightest faith that the federal old age insurance reserve will ever be allowed to reach its projected scope without being raided. Nor is it expected, on the other hand, that in a depression which exhausts the states' unemployment funds, and the federal deposit insurance reserves, no more payments will be made. Wherever actuarial basis rests on pure guesswork, the political temptations to lower premiums and raise payments will persist. Secretary Wallace has already intimated that the crop insurance plan would probably not be wholly self-financing.

The idea inherent in these insurance plans seems to be that the beneficiaries should be compelled to accumulate some quid pro quo, and in advance, so that the ultimately necessary relief will be less in the nature of charity. Experience indicates, however, that those inclined to protect themselves do not come into these plans except under some degree of compulsion; and those inclined to take relief as a right will object to paying a reasonable premium anyway.

The suggestion made at Charlottesville last summer by Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National, in regard to old age relief, might be applied also to the other forms of government "insurance." The proposal was that the insurance features be dropped and the needs handled as they arise. A nation which is competent and willing to distribute relief wisely when it is needed, may not need the census-like bookkeeping of questionable "insurance" schemes in order to lay out for it in advance its rescue tasks.

Sugar Distribution Slightly Below 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A decrease in sugar distribution in the United States during the first eight months of 1936 from the corresponding period of last year was reported by Lamborn & Company. For January to August, inclusive, the distribution of sugar totaled 3,982,562 long tons, raw sugar value, compared with 4,044,173 tons during the like 1935 period, or a decline of about 1.5 per cent.

Cane sugar distribution amounted to 3,243,279 tons as compared with 3,212,011 tons in the January-August period of 1935, an increase of 31,268 tons, or approximately 1 per cent. Beet sugar distribution totaled 739,283 long tons as contrasted with 832,162 tons, a decrease of 92,879 tons, or approximately 11.2 per cent.

Bank Clearings Gain 5.3 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,305,774,000 in the week ended Sept. 23, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a gain of 5.3 per cent over clearings of $5,040,128,000 reported in the like week a year ago, but was $1,151,210,000 under the previous week's figures.

Clearings at New York city aggregated $3,189,792,000, a decline of 2.0 per cent, compared with $3,253,871,000 in the same week in 1935. The total at outside centers of $2,115,982,000 was 18.5 per cent greater than the 1935 comparative.

All outside centers except Omaha reported good gains over a year ago.

Celotex Corp. Plans New Convertible Debentures

NEW YORK (AP)—Celotex Corporation has submitted to holders of its $281,500 outstanding 6½ per cent first mortgage bonds and $1,707,000 6 per cent income debentures, an exchange plan for a new issue of $4,000,000 of 15-year debentures convertible into common stock at the rate of two shares for each $100 principal amount of debentures.

The plan is designed to remove obstructive features of present capital structure resulting from recent reorganization. The company makes and sells building insulation materials and has plants at Marrero, La., and headquarters at Chicago.

Raw Wool Prices Fully Maintained In World Markets

Weekly Wool Review

Raw wool prices are fully maintained in the markets of the world, with Boston very firm though activity is only fair. The Boston trade presents a united front in the question of prices but buyers are equally determined for they find vigorous price resistance in disposing of the finished goods.

While ideas of buyers and sellers are thus apart, some mills of course find additional supplies of wool indispensable. Sales are being made in more or less measured volume with most interest in fine and medium grades, particularly the better wools of fine staple and medium quarter-bloods.

With the domestic market close to foreign parity, the auctions abroad are attracting wider attention than usual. Medium wools are being rapidly taken in all foreign markets. About 30 per cent of the American clip is estimated to come in the medium wools, so that a normal consumption of these grades would tend to bring about a scarcity.

American buyers continue to purchase wools in the Australian market though the selection available is not such as to make wools suitable for use in the United States particularly plentiful. Japan is a keen buyer in South Africa, adhering to the announced boycott of Australian wools. At the opening sale in Port Elizabeth, Japan was the outstanding buyer and, significantly, prices there were decidedly high.

Fine Ohio delaine has sold at 35@36c in the grease and good Ohio-Michigan quarterbloods fetched as much as 39c, with holders asking 40c. Territory three-eighths blood wools sold in the range of 78@80c. Ohio half bloods are scarce and firm with 37c considered the minimum at which they could be bought.

Twelve-month Texas wools were in moderate demand around 85@86c, scoured basis, for average types and 87@88c for choice lots. Carpet wools, on spots, are firm with fair business prevailing.

Mohair is offered in Boston at around 60c for original bag Texas fall clip adult hair and 75c for kid. Sales are reported in New Mexico around 51c for adult and 61c for kid hair, and in Texas at 55c and 65c, respectively.

Banker Proposes Research Institute For Banking Study

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposed institute of research for banking in connection with some "leading university" to solve the problems of commercial and savings banks, was described at the annual meeting of the New York State Savings Banks Association by Raymond N. Ball, president of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank and Trust Company of Rochester and recently elected president of the New York State Bankers Association.

President Ball urged the bankers to profit by the experience of industry in reaping the rewards of organized research in its great laboratories, or else complacently accept the solutions of outsiders.

The leader of the state bankers listed 14 major unsolved problems facing the banks, including unification of 49 different systems, competitive relation of commercial and savings banks, branch banking, the effect of state social security on the tariff motif of savings banks, the dwindling ratio of commercial loans, the future depositor, interest rates and deposit insurance.

"Three factors," Mr. Ball said, "will determine the answers to these questions: 1—Legislation and regulation; 2—General economic forces; 3—The quality of bank management.

"I believe that the New York State Bankers Association should sponsor the founding of a competent research bureau—an institute of research for banking."

German-Latin American Trade Fostered by 'Aski' Mark System

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

German inroad into Latin-American trade is said to be causing some concern to United States' and British interests. One of the outstanding developments in commercial circles during the last two years has been the expansion in the sales of German goods aided largely by a policy effective since September, 1934.

A dual necessity has existed in Germany requiring the purchase of raw materials from Latin America to be used by domestic industry and agriculture, and expanding exports to stimulate domestic production and provide the foreign exchange needed to pay for the raw materials.

To achieve these purposes Germany has set up a number of accounts in various types of blocked marks; among them what has been known as the "aski" mark. The marks cover transactions involving the exportation from, or the importation into, Germany, of certain specified commodities.

How Germany Gained

A bulletin, soon to appear from the Pan American Union at Washington, fully discusses the operation of the "aski" system, and, further, sets up a list of figures showing Germany's increased trade with Latin America and the falling off of United States' and British trade in comparison. Pan American figures are so generally reliable that they may be accepted.

In the bulletin, to appear sometime this month, the Union lists the percentage share of German, United States and British sales to the Latin-American nations. All nations are listed; however, for the purpose of a brief camparison, all of the countries need not be printed here. The following will serve as examples.

	1934			1935		
	Ger.	U. S	Brit.	Ger.	U. S.	Brit.
Brazil	14.0	23.6	17.1	20.7	23.3	12.4
Chile	10.1	28.7	23.1	20.7	27.0	18.9
Colombia	15.0	43.9	17.4	18.7	41.4	16.7
El Salvador	8.3	44.5	13.3	23.1	38.5	14.4‡
Guatemala	11.5	51.0	9.1	22.5	41.2	11.0‡
Nicaragua	8.1	58.8	11.9	16.8	50.0	11.7
Peru	9.0	26.8	17.2	14.7	32.9‡	13.5

‡Gain.

While it is not possible to assume from the above table that each gain by Germany caused a corresponding loss to either the United States or Great Britain, there is nevertheless, some connection between the fluctuations in the various percentages. The Pan American Union bulletin explains the connection.

"United States exports to Latin America," the bulletin observes, "decreased, as a whole, in amounts ranging from 2 to 25 per cent, while German exports increased from 30 to more than 170 per cent. The commodities included in this decrease were cotton, textiles, leather, medicines, and iron and steel products, all important commodities in the export trade of both Germany and the United States."

Queries Continuance of "Aski"

Since the "aski" mark appears to have been the dominating reason for Germany's improved trade condition a natural query is, will that type of mark be continued in Latin-American trade relations? The answer is yes and no, for if it remains a profitable medium of exchange it possibly may be extended. But, if the cost to German imports and consumers becomes greater than the benefits to German exports, some curtailment may be expected. The system works as follows.

An exporter in a Latin-American country is approached by a German buyer to purchase some commodity. If the Latin-American decides to sell he discovers that he will receive payment in "aski" marks and not in the ordinary reichsmarks which have free international circulation (the "aski" may be used only for a purchase of German commodities).

More than likely the Latin-American exporter does not want German commodities purchasable with "aski" marks, and, if this be the case, such marks are of little value to him in payment for the goods he would like to sell to the German purchaser. However, if he puts through the transaction he must find someone who can use whatever German commodities he might buy and who will be willing to buy the "aski" marks from him, paying him in some foreign currency which can be handled without restrictions. Today, Latin-American exporters are finding it possible to go directly to banks handling "aski" marks accounts and there arrange to dispose of the credit in such marks which some German purchaser of his commodities would have opened for him in a German bank.

The Aski System

From the German point of view the "aski" system, as pointed out by the Pan American Union, has apparently been responsible to a considerable degree for reversing the downward trend in the value of German exports. It is clear that trade has been stimulated, but at the expense of the import trade and consumers in general. The cost of the system, plus the cost of the direct subsidizing of certain export commodities, has in effect been charged to the country on the theory that an expansion of exports would be of greater value than anything which might be done to stimulate industry on a domestic basis, only. The continued use of the "aski" will, therefore, seemingly imply that either the system will result in such an increase in exports as to stimulate the entire industrial structure, or the cost of the system will eventually cause its abandonment or drastic modification.

Latin-Americans, are probably watching the effect with considerable attention because they have been both benefited and hurt. For example, they have been able to purchase commodities from Germans at prices considerably lower than those charged for comparable goods in other countries. And they have been able to be sure of a definite market for certain types of exports.

Against the advantages the Latin-Americans have found that "aski" marks must be used only for special kinds of German commodities. And they have found the uncertainty of a continued market in Germany for various exports because of a constant shifting of German purchases from one nation to another.

A possible limit to the use of the "aski" system would appear likely because of what might be termed "natural causes," i. e., such a shortage in the Latin-American supply of free foreign exchange might result as to cause the republics to find that they could no longer absorb the increasing quantities of commodities which Germany could supply.

It is all very interesting, this German trade situation with Latin America. But it need not be accepted as particularly alarming, so far as Inter-American trade is concerned. At the moment the United States remains by far the largest supplier of goods to the Latin-American peoples

G. H. C.

National Bond Stock Offered by Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stock of the National Bond & Investment Company, a financing concern, is being offered to the public by a group of underwriters headed by A. G. Becker & Co. The offering includes 60,000 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, series A, at 101½, and 200,000 shares of common stock at 28¾. The preferred carries warrants for purchase of common stock, exercisable to Oct. 1, 1939, at prices ranging from $30 to $33 per share.

The underwriting group includes Hallgarten & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Central Republic Company, H. M. Byllesby & Company, Burr & Company, Inc., Otis & Co., and Blair, Bonner & Co.

The management has indicated its intention, on the basis of present earnings, to place the common on a $1.44 annual dividend basis in December.

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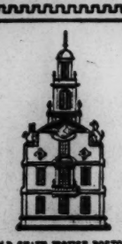
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Record 'Societies' Preserve Works of Many Composers

Review of Recordings

Composers and record lovers both now and in the future may have cause to thank the various record "societies." These zealots band together in order to preserve the works of contemporary composers or to collect the works of older composers whose compositions never have been given the benefit of recording, pool their money, and literally commission the recording companies to transcribe these works on wax.

Such a group is the Sibelius Society whose recordings are released this month to the general public by the RCA Manufacturing Company. These are two tone poems, "Night-Ride and Sunrise" and "The Oceanides," played by the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor.

Comparisons are odious in Sibelius's works since his music is so individual as to defy classification. Yet his "Night-Ride" for instance, is vaguely related to Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" though Sibelius's poem suggests a furious gallop with tremendous orchestral pauses suggesting barriers hurdled. Through it runs a bass figure which if played slower sounds much like the one in his Second Symphony. "Night-Ride and Sunrise" suggests Wagner's "Forest Murmurs" or the bucolic portions of Beethoven's Sixth Symphony. Yet in each case these resemblances remain Sibelius and merely suggest the composers whom they pattern.

The "Oceanides" is one of Sibelius' incursions into mythology. It tells of the oceanides or daughters of Oceanus who was the first great creator of mythology. The composition at times suggests the great vastness of the ocean, the abode of the oceanides. Oddly enough it was commissioned by Carl Stoeckel for the Litchfield County Choral Union and the premiere was conducted by the composer in June, 1914.

The Sibelius album should be found fascinating listening because it presents such striking new and individual tonal patterns. We found that after playing it several times the music by no means lost its appeal and rewarded us with another grasp of its content. Especially if we "sat upon" the recording, allowing several days to intervene between playings. The B. B. C. Orchestra has done a creditable job of delineating this difficult work.

Orchestral

Sibelius: Night-Ride and Sunrise, and The Oceanides, played by B. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor. Three Victor records in album.

Lladow: The Enchanted Lake, played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Victor 12-inch record. One of the few single releases by the Boston orchestra. It has a mystic air throughout suggestive of its title. Beautifully played.

Instrumental

Bach: Well-Tempered Clavichord; two-part invention; three-voice fugue; theme and example; four-voice fugue; five-voice fugue, played by Rosalyn Tureck, pianist. Two Victor 12-inch records (three sides). Selections from some of the great fundamental literature of the piano which, besides being excellent examples, are good tunes as well; English Suite on fourth side consists of several dances, concluding with a lively gigue or "jig."

Rachmaninoff: Serenade, and **Borodin: Scherzo,** played by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist. Victor 10-inch record. Rachmaninoff has fallen under Spanish influences in the first piece; the second is a lively paced humorously tinged piece by one of his countrymen.

Vocal

Summer is icumen in (Traditional); Now Is the Month of Maying (Morley); My Bonnie Lass She Smileth; I Thought That Love Had Been a Boy, sung by the London Madrigal Singers, mixed sextet. Victor 10-inch record. Charming unaccompanied part settings of old rounds in the early English manner.

Clouds (Music by Ernest Charles) and Spendthrift: (Sarojini Naidu - Ernest Charles), sung by Gladys Swarthout, mezzo-soprano. Victor 10-inch record. First Red Seal recordings by opera, radio and film soloist. She is a true mezzo, which is a voice of medium range to compass both soprano and contralto roles. The first song is a smoothly flowing ballad suggestive of the subject, while the second is related to the Woodforde-Finden "Love Lyrics." Most unusual are the introductory and closing piano chords suggestive of Debussy's "Engulfed Cathedral."

Characteristic Music

Hindu Vocal and Instrumental Music, played and sung by Sarat Lahiri and Todi. Victor record. Played on the sitar or Indian lute, and the dahra and banya, Indian drums, this music had less semblance of form to Occidental ears than the Chinese music described below. It consists of a constant glissando from one note to another which is distressing to western ears.

Chinese Instrumental Music, by Ta Tung Music Club Orchestra, and **Hymn to Apollo,** sung by Palestrina Greek Choir, with flute, Victor record. The Chinese music, strange as it seems, seems to have more form to western ears. The Greek music is richly flavored by Byzantine influences.

Popular Vocal

Kern: Ah Still Suits Me, and **Show Boat,** from film "Show Boat," by Paul Robeson and Elizabeth Welch. Victor record. The first duet is from the amusing kitchen sequence in the film and the other is the very familiar piece which is now a classic. A foreign recording and well done.

Popular Orchestra

Best in the swing numbers this month were Fletcher Henderson's "You Can Depend on Me," coupled with a secondary "Jim Town Blues," also his "Sing Sing Sing," done in "hi de ho" style, tied with "Shoe Shine Boy," a slow "weary" number. Benny Goodman does "You Turned the Tables on Me" and "Here's Love in Your Eyes," both slow paced swingy tunes.

Fats Waller is good as usual in "Bye Bye Baby," a jocular mock-serious swing, coupled with a fast jazzy "There Goes My Attraction," which features a neat piano introduction with a sizzling clarinet behind Fat's vocal. Another good Waller disk is the popular "Until the Real Thing Comes Along," slow and rhythmically done, paired with "I'm Crazy 'Bout My Baby," a fast swing.

Rumba fans will be interested in Xavier Cugat's "La Bomba," which has a "blues" tinge, coupled with the catchy "Mi Sombrero." In the "smooth" category are Eddy Duchin's "I'm Talking Through My Heart" and "Night in Manhattan." Also good are Duchin's "South Sea Island Magic" and "I'll Sing You a Thousand Love Songs." Recommended are Richard Himber's "Picture Me Without You" and "The World Is Mine," done in his typical smooth Ritz style.

European Releases

Orchestral

Tchaikovsky: Fourth Symphony in F minor, Op. 36, by Serge Koussevitzky and Boston Symphony Orchestra. Five H. M. V. disks in album. This is a re-recording. There is a lot of volume in this for the average sitting room—too much, in fact, for the ordinary gramophone which cannot be toned down. But it is finely played, and, except for the loudness, the recording is excellent. The last side is given to the same composer's "Waltz From String Serenade," Op. 48, rather solidly played.

Wagner: Prelude to Act I, Lohengrin, New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Toscanini, conductor. H. M. V. records. Here again the volume control is necessary, as the disparity of sound between the very delicate pianissimi parts and the tremendous climax of the vision of the Grail is too great for any mechanical reproduction of music. It is unfortunate, too, that on the second side there is a long pause with ugly sounds before the music begins. Not altogether a satisfactory disk.

Sibelius: Romance for Strings in C, maj., Op. 42, by Boyd Neel Orchestra. Decca record. This is one of the smaller works by Sibelius. It is pleasing, and charmingly played and recorded—and very cheap at 2s. 6d.

Brahms: Symphony No. 2 in D. maj., Op. 73, by London Symphony Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham. Five Columbia records in album. A really good recording of this beautiful work was badly needed, and now we have it. Drums, wood-wind, strings, are all heard doing their proper share, and the whole is a worthy addition to any library.

Instrumental

Egon Petri (piano) plays the **Faust Waltz (Gounod-Liszt).** Columbia record. This is heavy hammering by a fine pianist. The execution and recording are both excellent, but it is not a pleasant disk.

Emil Telmanyi, violinist, does **Danses Champêtres No. 1 and 2,** and **Romance Op. 78. No. 2,** by Sibelius. H. M. V. record. Delightful music, beautifully played and recorded. A welcome, light addition to the bigger recorded works of Sibelius.

Chamber Music

Schubert: Quintet in A. major, played by Artur Schnabel, pianist; Claude Hobday, double bass, and members of the Pro Arte Quartet. Five H. M. V. records in album. This favorite work is one of the few which includes a double-bass, and this is unobtrusively and finely played by Mr. Hobday. This is not difficult Chamber Music to understand and enjoy.

Miscellaneous

Quite unusual are two disks containing three folk-songs and a drum solo by Uzbek peasants. These people, now a tribe incorporated in the Union of Soviet Republics, live near the northern frontier of Afghanistan, and the records were made when a party of them attended the international folk-dance gathering in London. Anyone who has heard the singing of the hill people in northern India will appreciate the weird minor keys. The songs are accompanied by the dohra (bass drum), the gidzak (a low-pitched pipe), and a stringed instrument, called the tambour, which is plucked. The drum solo on a smaller type of drum is a most attractive performance showing a wonderful command of rhythm.E. M. G. Foreign List.

Strike Breaking Activities Bared

(Continued from Page 1)

and leader of gangs of "finks" to cow workers in labor disputes. Cohen a few years ago issued a public statement indignantly denying charges of murder and explaining he was a "box-man." It turned out that box-man meant safe-cracker.

Respectable Firms

Men of his type, and the industrial detective agencies that recruit them, are hired by the most respectable firms, it appears. The witness, for example, told of participating in "jobs" for Borden's milk, which sells its produce for babies; for Remington Rand, the typewriter company, and Purity Bread Company. He worked under the celebrated Bergoff, too, he said, in the New York elevator strike; Bergoff, whose parents christened him "Pearl," and whose business is to supply private bands of mercenaries to any firm beset by a labor force so inconsiderate as to ask for more pay, or shorter hours, or better conditions.

The business of strikebreaking, it appears, has an argot all its own. The Senate committee has learned that a "fink" is a strikebreaker. A "noble" is a head fink, or boss of a strikebreaker gang; a "hooker" is an operative who inveigles, bribes or blackmails union men into spying on their comrades; a "missionary worker" one who spreads propaganda to break down strikers' morale, by preying on the apprehensions of their wives and mothers.

Partial List of Clients

Evidence shows that the clients of the Railway Audit and Inspection company are scattered over the United States. The business is lucrative and income tax returns show profits of a million or so, even in depression years. It is a badge of respectability to be one of its clients. A court battle has blocked publication of the full list, but 67 companies were listed as clients yesterday. They ran from the Alka-Seltzer, American Aluminum, Borden Milk Co., Bush Terminal Co., Bendix Products Co., down to Pennsylvania Greyhound, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Co., H. C. Frick Coal & Coke Co. They include the Jewish hospital of New York (which had some trouble with employees), the Frigidaire Corp., the Kelvinator Sales Corp., the City of Knoxville, Tenn.; many textile and hosiery plants, where union drives have been pushed, big railroads, the Traymore hotel of Atlantic City, N. J., the Texas Oil Company, the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

Many of these companies insist that strikers start the first violence, and that they must meet force with force. Others declare their relations with labor satisfactory, and that they intend to keep out "Reds" and radicals that would stir up dissension.

Sham Battle Staged

E. J. McDade, veteran "fink," testified at the National Dairy strike in Pittsburgh, guards had fired at each other in order to make it seem necessary to company officials that they should hire more guards.

At a Cleveland, Ohio, strike, he said, guards dynamited a building and charged it was done by union sympathizers. In another instance, he declared, guards daubed red paint on the home of a plant official and accused union sympathizers of doing it.

In 1934, he said, the Pearl Bergoff agency supplied 700 strikebreakers for the Wisconsin Light & Power Company. It was at this strike that strikers were electrocuted when power was applied to guard wires.

G. M. (Red) Kuhl, veteran "fink," described a job for the Johnson Bronze Company in Newcastle, Penna. He said the girls at the plant got 10 cents an hour for their work, and the company, anticipating labor trouble, employed operatives from strikebreaking agencies for 18 months. When the strike came, the agency had its operatives placed both with the company and with the strikers.

Slave Trade Still Thrives In Year 1936

(Continued from Page 1)

slave raids were frequent. Latest reports show that such cases are rare.

Five new police posts are co-operating with the French in intercepting the traffic. Here again, one of the sources of trouble is pagans in one territory selling their children to another for small sums in guise of marriage—usually when there is a famine.

In the Belgian Congo, the Government declares that there may still be clandestine transactions, "though these are assuredly rare."

Main Routes Watched

In the French Cameroons, several notorious traffickers were arrested in 1934. The police of Nigeria, Sudan, French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa are keeping a close watch on the main routes followed in the past by "brigands" and slave dealers. Similar co-operation is hoped for between the French and Spanish authorities in the Sahara region.

Spanish Morocco is the only territory which does not come under the antislavery convention of the League. Because of Muhammadan law it is assumed that slavery still retains a legal status in this unadministered territory. Nor is there recent information regarding the interior of Liberia. In Ethiopia, Italy has "emancipated" all the slaves in the regions it has conquered—Italians estimate they may have to deal with 1,000,000 slaves—but not a single penny has been set aside yet to give substance to the Duce's decree of emancipation.

Kidnapings Checked

The publication of growingly frank reports by the colonial administrations reveal the important changes that have been taking place in Africa during the present century. Kidnapings are isolated and no longer threaten whole populations. Governments are doing their utmost.

They are agreed that it is not so much a question of suppressing the slave trade as guiding the evolution of certain customs toward a truer conception of individual freedom—the work of time and wise governing.

Improved economic conditions may also be expected to play their civilizing parts, such as putting an end to the pledging of persons as security for debts. Greater liberty for the woman too may be gradually looked for without upsetting tribal family institutions, and native tendencies reconciled with Christian law regarding consent to marriage.

Both Saudi Arabia and the Yemen have been asked to subscribe to the anti-slavery convention—so far without success.

British Sloops Help

Owing to the watchful eyes of the British naval sloops the dreaded slave traders of the Iranian Gulf have practically disappeared from the coasts of eastern and southeastern Arabia — from Koweit, Bahrein, Trucial Oman, Qatar and Muscat. But there is still considerable household and "industrial" slavery in plantations, pearl fisheries and families.

Household slaves are employed as bodyguards, coffee makers and domestic servants. Their lot is often comparable to that of the free tribesman. At least he is certain of a living where it is always precarious, and he is often attached to the family by sentimental ties.

Among the "industrial" slaves are the pearl fishers and date gardeners.

Report by Mussolini

In his last report to the League's slavery experts Premier Mussolini of Italy holds that "even if it is established that a certain limited traffic in slaves between Ethiopia and Arabia still continues—despite the intensified vigilance of the European powers—it may be affirmed with certainty that not the slightest portion of that traffic takes place in Italian territory."

In at least one instance, however, the Duce's statement is disproved by the Jedda disclosures, which show that one of the natives manumitted was stolen in the Sudan and brought by sambuq via Massawa to Qunfidha. Massawa is the chief port of Italian Eritrea.

In French Somaliland

The record of French Somaliland and of the Sudan appears to be much worse. According to the Jedda disclosures, 11 cases of smuggling occurred via Djibouti, while no less than 14 cases took place from the Sudan shore. Thus in 1921 a Djibouti dhow with 21 slaves safely eluded the European sloops.

Not a single case is reported from British Somaliland. Many slaves come from Ethiopia and the Sudan. Quite a number were brought right across the Dark Continent from French Equatorial Africa, more than 2000 miles away.

Uncertain About Dates

Some of the dates of enslavement in the Jidda dossier go back a long way. Quite a few date back to the 1890's. They are not therefore entirely indicative of the present strength of the anti-slavery front around Arabia. Moreover the recollection of the slaves regarding dates is stated to be "very uncertain."

Nevertheless, the Jiddah revelations throw a lot of light on the traffic. Their publication is expected to give a new fillip to the League's efforts to stamp out slavery.

As British sloops detain and search dhows regularly and no slave has been discovered in recent years, "it is believed that traffic by sea must be negligible."

Park Executives Elect

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—Members of the American Institute of Park Executives returned to their homes today, after electing officers and deciding upon Fort Worth, Texas, as the 1937 convention site.

The Holy Land—Then and Now

Exclusive in the Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wishes to explain to its readers and to its many new subscribers to the series, "The Holy Land—Then and Now," that these articles will appear only in this newspaper and will not be published in book form.

This series will appear daily from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30. It was written exclusively for the Monitor by its well-known staff correspondent and special writer, R. H. Markham, who has but recently completed his wide travels throughout the Holy Land to prepare this material.

This notice is authorized by the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and is published in answer to the many inquiries from those interested in the articles and desirous of knowing whether they might ultimately be available in book form.

They will not be printed in book form and will be available only in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

sion cannot terminate the life of a nation. It lives in international law and justice.

Negus—His Diplomacy Challenged Powers

Ethiopia, basing its case before the League of Nations on high concepts of internation's justice drew upon those concepts for ringing diplomatic victories.

When the credentials committee was deliberating on whether to seat Ethiopia, the Negus directed this challenge to it:

"It is for those who contest the validity of titles to prove their invalidity. Who contests this title?"

And no nation stood forth. It would not be difficult to argue that this challenge was the single most discerning diplomatic maneuver of the deliberations, which finally resulted in the seating of Ethiopia.

Spain—Rebels Checked Near Madrid

The Spanish Government, with military experts beginning to predict its imminent overthrow, achieves, at least, a respite by means of a strategic victory in the field. The insurgents, who at one point had reached within 18 miles of Madrid, are suddenly flanked and split near the town of Talavera de la Reina. There is some prospect that the Fascists will be forced to halt their advance and protect their rear from the desperate assaults of the loyalist militia. This report emanates from Government sources, but its validity is strengthened by Fascist admission that their advance has been delayed near Santa Cruz del Retamar.

Artillery begins to boom again in the Guadarrama mountains, north of Madrid, as Gen. Emilio Mola's rebels strive to break through and join columns of Fascists advancing from the south. The reported reverse in the fortunes of war for the Government seems to justify Premier Cabellero's refusal to surrender. The Premier had insisted that resistance was still possible.

Uruguay breaks off diplomatic relations with Spain. It charges that Madrid is unable to protect lives of foreigners, the sisters of the Uruguayan consul having been slain. This action seems t ogve some weight to stories of looting and terrorism in the Spanish capital, which allegedly has grave difficulty in averting a drift to anarchy in the streets.

Shanghai—Japanese Continue Martial Law

A sensible calm appears to prevail in that area of Shanghai's International Settlement taken over by Japanese marines. No incidents have followed those of yesterday, when three Japanese were shot, one fatally, by Chinese "gunmen." The shooting occurred in the Japanese section of the Settlement and this fact Chinese officials use to absolve Nanking for responsibility. It was Japan's own responsibility to keep order, retort the Chinese officials.

Today officials of the Japanese Settlement declare there is need for Japanese reinforcements.

Labor—La Follette Committee Makes Disclosure

News most vital to American labor does not emanate from the council chambers nor from the picket lines, but from a Washington committeeroom. The La Follette Civil Liberties committee by means of sworn testimony unrolls an unsavory story of strike-breaking and its methods—ordered "sluggings," manufactured disturbances to discredit unions, espionage, blackmail, etc.

Some critics of this hearing charge it is an Administration trick to discredit the employers' side of the union agreement, in order to aid John Lewis' unionization drive in the steel industry.

Friends of the hearing insist it represents exposure of a situation long in need of a thorough airing; that it shows a praiseworthy and none-too-prevalent regard for the liberties of the masses.

In the field, such labor news come to grist as the following:

New York State's milk supply flows freely as a boost in milk prices to the farmer avert for, at least 30 days a threatened milk strike. The national Labor Relations board strives to determine if two members of the strike-locked Seattle Post-Intelligencer were fired for "cause" or for joining the Newspaper Guild. Day Managing Editor Ray Colvin of the Seattle Hearst paper disagrees with the Guild tenet of raising the standards and ethics of journalism. He holds that the objective of a newspaper man should be to get out a newspaper.

In Minneapolis, Gov. Hjalmar Petersen launches a personal investigation of a strike that has been seriously hampering the milling industry of the metropolis. Ten thousand employees of the B. F. Goodrich Company are temporarily locked out by precautionary closing of the plant, following a sit-down strike. An early solution is indicated.

The Pacific coast hears the terms upon which labor contracts between ship owners and the strong International Longshoremen's Union will be renewed. The present contracts expire Sept. 30. Employers offer a five cent an hour wage increase but reject the union's hiring halls. Men must be hired by employers at the piers, the owners contend. The hiring halls issue was a major one in the big San Francisco strike of 1934.

Retailers Advised to Delay Signing for 'Alberta Credit'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—The retail dealers of Edmonton and northern Alberta are being circularized by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce to advise them to delay in signing the covenant and registration form for retailers which the Social Credit Government stipulates must be signed before one is eligible to receive the promised basic dividend or "Alberta Credit." The Edmonton Chamber points out in this circular that they wish to co-operate with the Alberta Government if co-operation is feasible but states that nothing can be lost by the retailers in their delay to sign the covenant as the Alberta Credit House Act states that producers, manufacturers or dealers in commodities may take this step at any time.

The retail section of the Calgary Board of Trade has also sent a circular to the retailers of southern Alberta advising delay in signing as it believes the acceptance of this Alberta credit can only result in financial loss to the merchants.

How Replace Goods

The Calgary board points out that the Government gives no method or instructions as to how the merchants are to replace the goods on their shelves which have been exchanged for the Alberta credit and no guarantee that this will be done, although the retailers buy 75 to 100 per cent of their stock outside the province.

The Social Credit Government has stated that it will not accept this "credit" in payment for taxes, while the individual or retailer signing the form covenants "To make no demand or claim at any time for payment in Canadian currency of 'Alberta Credit' held by him."

The circular issued by the Board of Trade in Calgary concludes with the following warning to the retailers: "If the present issue of stamped scrip, with certain promises of redemption in legal tender, has been found unacceptable by all but a tiny minority of retailers, how much more undesirable to the merchant, and therefore to the consuming individual, must be the proposed medium of exchange, being as it is without even a promise of redemption."

Will Mean Loss

The retail section informed the merchants that it is their unanimous and considered opinion that the retailers of the Association cannot undertake the acceptance in trade of the basic dividend or "Alberta Credit" as it can only result in financial loss to the merchant.

The Chamber of Commerce in Edmonton states in its letter to the merchants in the northern half of the province that it is seeking further information from the Social Credit Government as to the implications of the various clauses in the Credit House Act and covenants, and with their circular they enclosed, without comment, a copy of the letter which the Calgary board of trade had forwarded to the merchants of southern Alberta.

Die Tiere kennen den Wert der Sparsamkeit

von CRAVEN HILL, F. Z. S.

WENN wir jung sind, lernen wir viele nützliche Dinge, zum Beispiel die Tugend des Sparens. „Hier", sagt das Familienoberhaupt, „ist dein Taschengeld. Gib nicht alles aus; spare etwas davon".

Diese oder ähnliche Worte werden immer noch in zahllosen Familien an die heranwachsende Jugend gerichtet, und wir täten gut daran, sie zu beherzigen, denn sie enthalten viel Weisheit. Leider sehen wir nicht immer die Weisheit des Ratschlags ein—besonders nicht wenn wir jung sind, und darin liegt gerade eine weitere der unzähligen Eigenschaften, durch die wir uns von vielen Tieren unterscheiden.

In der Tierwelt ist der Instinkt, bei guten Zeiten zu sparen, angeboren, und die Tiermütter haben es nicht nötig, diesen Ratschlag ihren Tierkindern einzupauken, denn bei den gescheiteren Tieren ist die Ausübung der Sparsamkeit nichts weniger als eine instinktive Regel, die strikte beobachtet wird. Was jedoch besonders erstaunlich ist, ist die ungemein große Verschiedenheit der Art und Weise, auf die die verschiedenen Tiergattungen diese Regel befolgen. Einig horden ihr Futter in einem großen Haufen; andere, wie z.B. die Eichhörnchen, ziehen es vor, ihren Vorrat in tausend verschiedenen Verstecken unterzubringen, während wiederum andere ihren Futtervorrat in ihrem eigenen Körper aufspeichern. Die Art und Weise des Sparens dieser letzten Gruppe ist vielleicht die interessanteste von allen.

Das Schiff der Wüste

Betrachten wir z.B. das allen bekannte Tier, das Kamel. Das „Schiff der Wüste" wie es oft genannt wird, speichert im Innern seiner Höcker einen Futtervorrat auf, sodaß jeder Höcker einem Futterbeutel verglichen werden kann, der die „Notrationen" enthält. Von diesem Vorrat zehrt das Kamel, wenn, wie dies oft in seinem Heimatland vorkommt, es eine lange Reise über die heißen und unfruchtbaren Sanddünen der Wüste zu machen hat.

Die übliche Abbildung des Kamels stellt das Tier stets mit gut entwickelten Höckern dar. Solche Bilder zeigen es sicherlich von der besten Seite, aber sie sagen auch etwas dämit. Sie zeigen, daß das Tier gut genährt und gepflegt ist.

Könnten wir es jedoch sehen, nachdem es von einer langen Wüstenüberquerung zurückkommt, würde es uns gleich auffallen, daß die Höcker ganz anders aussehen, denn wenn das Kamel genötigt war, von seinem inneren Futtervorrat zu zehren, werden seine Höcker dünn und schlaff und hängen vielleicht sogar über seine Weiche herab.

Die Natur macht nichts halb, und da es von wenig Nutzen wäre, dem Kamel einen Futtervorrat zu geben ohne auch für eine entsprechende Wasserreserve zu sorgen, hat sie es dem Kamel möglich gemacht, auch ein ziemlich großes Übermaß von Flüssigkeit aufspeichern zu können. Die Araber, die diese Tiere als Lasttiere verwenden, wissen dies genau, und bevor sie eine lange Reise antreten, geben sie immer darauf acht, daß ihre Kamele genügend Gelegenheit haben, reichlich zu trinken.

Die giftige Krusteneidechse

Während das Kamel bekannt ist als das Tier, das „von seinem Höcker" lebt, gibt es eine andere, zwar weniger bekannte Kreatur, die ebenso „von ihrem Schwanze" lebt. Das ist die giftige Krusteneidechse von Mexiko, ein großes ziemlich träges Tier, dessen Körper mit perlförmigen rosa und schwarzen Schuppen bedeckt ist, die einen stark an orientalische Perlstickerei erinnern.

Aber vielleicht das Bemerkenswerteste an diesem Tier ist sein großer, schwer aussehender Schwanz. Er ist gerade kein hübsches Anhängsel, dieser Schwanz der Eidechse, aber für das Leben in seinen heimischen mexikanischen Wüsten ist er ihr außergewöhnlich nützlich, denn in dessen Innern speichert sie Fett auf, von dem sie zehren kann, wenn die schlimme mexikanische Trockenheit einsetzt. In dieser Zeit werden die Lebensbedingungen für manches Tier der Wüste dort sehr schwer; aber die kluge Krusteneidechse kommt glänzend durch die schwerste Hungersnot hindurch, obwohl kaum mit einem vollen Schwanz, denn das Ende der Hungersnot findet sie mit einem kläglich zusammengeschrumpften Anhängsel!

Die kleine, dickschwanzige Rennmaus, ein kleines, in den Wüsten Nordafrikas lebendes Nagetier ist ein anderes Geschöpf, das seinen Schwanz als Speicher benützt. Ich erinnere mich, daß mir einmal einer dieser dickschwanzigen Mäuse in Gefangenschaft gezeigt wurde, und ich mich offen darüber wunderte, warum diese Tiere „dickschwanzig" genannt werden, denn der Schwanz des mir gezeigten Tieres war dünn und schlaff. „Kommen Sie wieder in ein oder zwei Tagen, wenn ich Zeit gehabt habe, sie aufzufüttern", sagte ihr neuer Besitzer zu mir, „und dann werden Sie sehen, wie fett der Schwanz sein kann". Ich tat dies auch und kann mich noch gut an meine Überraschung erinnern, denn der Schwanz der Rennmaus hatte jetzt große Ähnlichkeit mit einem kurzen, dicken menschlichen Finger!

Es sind weise Kreaturen, die ihren Futtervorrat in ihrem eigenen Körper aufspeichern, denn in der Wildnis sind die Lebensbedingungen selten leicht, und allgemein gesprochen sind es die Sparsamen, die die Notlagen am besten überdauern.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Aufsatzes erscheint auf "The Young Folks' Page."]

Avonside Visitors See Old Plows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Eng. —More and more motor tractors break up the fields of the Midlands district of England and yet never before have there been so many visitors to admire the collection of hand-made wooden plows which are housed in the great barn at Wilmcote, where once the grain of the Ardens, Shakespeare's mother's family, was stored.

There have been demonstrations this summer of the latest methods in hay-making and hay-drying on an Avonside farm. A few miles away at Chipping Campden in the Cotswolds (or, as Shakespeare's Justice Shallow would have said, "Cotsall") models of the traditional haywain are features of an exhibition of arts and crafts. In Birmingham Art Gallery, too, such models have a large case to themselves.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Modern suites with unobstructed views across Fenway

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APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Loring Pl., 2333, cor. W. Fordham Rd.—4-5, sunlit, opposite park, schools, transit; refrigeration; near Christian Science church; quiet, clean house, very reasonable rents.

APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE or four-room unfurnished apartment, middle or downtown section New York City; $60.00 or less. Write Box T-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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WILSON B. SCOFIELD Carpenter and Builder. Make repairs now. White Plains, New York. Phone W. P. 5913-M

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CORSET stylist, corsets, corselettes, girdles, belts, brassieres made to your measure. Elizabeth D. Hall, 41-30 Main St., Flushing, N. Y., Ind. 3-5293

DOGS FOR SALE

MELROSE, MASS.—Six months old St. Bernard puppy; well bred; used to children; house broken. Phone Melrose 2004.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-1632.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

HIGH school student will receive instruction, piano, voice; exchange for staying 4 evenings week with J. H. S. girl. Write only, MILBA, 253 West 102nd St., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, experienced, college graduate, will exchange for maintenance New York City evenings or part day as companion, secretary, tutor; references. N-1, 1318 Girard Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE

PIANO—Knabe grand 5' 2", walnut, excellent condition, beautiful tone. Tel. Worth 2-4680, 8-5 o'clock, Evenings, TRafalgar 7-5360 (N. Y. C.).

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GRAND view on Hudson, near Nyack, N. Y., modern eight-room house, two baths, oil burner, garage, high elevation. Inquire MR. L. J. DIRIG, Port Jervis, N. Y., R. F. D. 2.

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FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 13th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

TUTOR who has had training or experience in primary subjects; young man preferred. Write K-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1. assortment. Latest double foils, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples Doehla, Fitchburg S-25, Mass.

Extra money selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. De Luxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas Cards, Bonuses, Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. W, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

INCOME Buys, Exchanges, Eastern for Local Rentals, Homes, Insurance. 5 and 5½% Long Term Loans. EDDY D. FIELD 1019 S. La Brea Los Angeles, Calif.

RYE, N. Y.—Extreme bargain, fine homestead requiring some remodelling; 3½ acres, estate section; assessed $35,000; consider offers from 50% this amount; very little cash if responsible buyer. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

SALESMEN WANTED

EARN liberal commission, build permanent business selling trade and professional journals; protected territory; send details of experience. PUBLISHERS' CLEARING HOUSE, 9 E. 38th. New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Thoroughly Qualified, Experienced Executive Comptroller—Office and Personnel Manager Business and Investment Surveys Desires position where an agreeable and pleasing personality is required, together with unquestioned ability and integrity. Box B-39, Suite 1900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CARE of two children, aged five and two; light duties, good home, instead of large salary. Box 123, Wynnewood, Pa.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced; state experience, salary desired. B-3, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg., Philadelphia Pa.

PERSON, general housework; family three adults; state qualifications, salary desired; Palmyra, N. J. B-3, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

TWO workers for laundry, dining room and dishwashing in country home; moderate salaries; permanent. Write Box S-48, Suite 1504, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Mother's helper; two children; medium wages; live in; good home. MID. 7161.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, in Little Falls, N. Y.—Comfortable home, on bluff overlooking river and hills; 4 bedrooms, bath, all modern improvements, double garage; price right. Write Box A-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOUSES TO LET

FREEPORT, L. I.—8-room house, furnished or unfurnished; one acre grounds; modern; also 5-room bungalow. For details, Circle 7-1786. (N. Y. C).

JEWELERS

COME in, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MILLINERY

ADRA MILLINERY 734 Nostrand Ave., Brooklyn, New York NEW FALL HATS $1.98 and up

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—8 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d. New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SAN

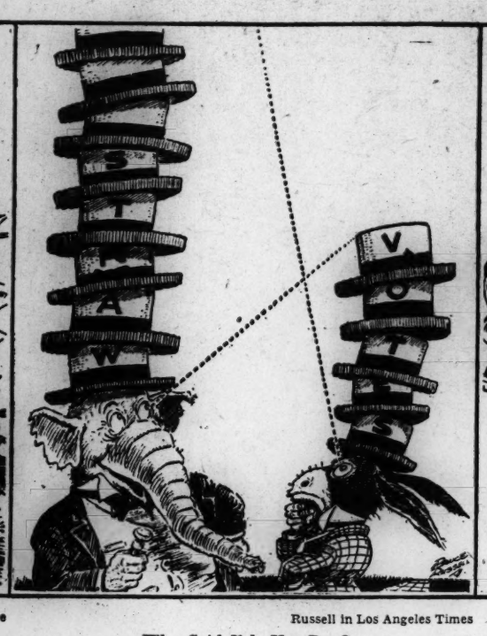
THE man who is not contented with little is not contented with anything. —EPICURUS.

Daily Features

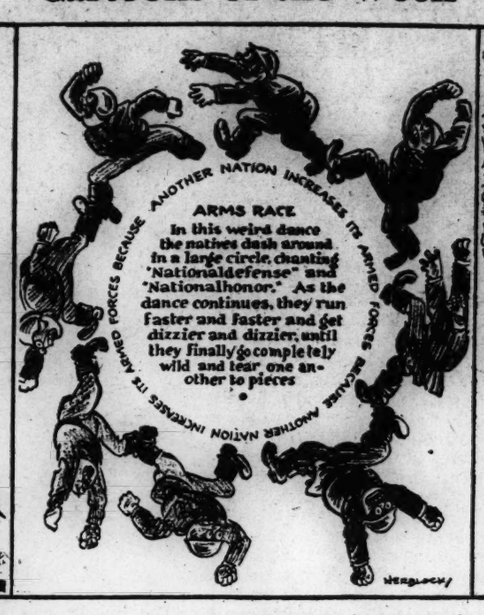
WHEN you are alone, consider your faults; when you are in society, forget those of others.—INDIAN PROVERB.

Cartoons of the Week

Parrish in Chicago Tribune
Pointing Straight to Washington

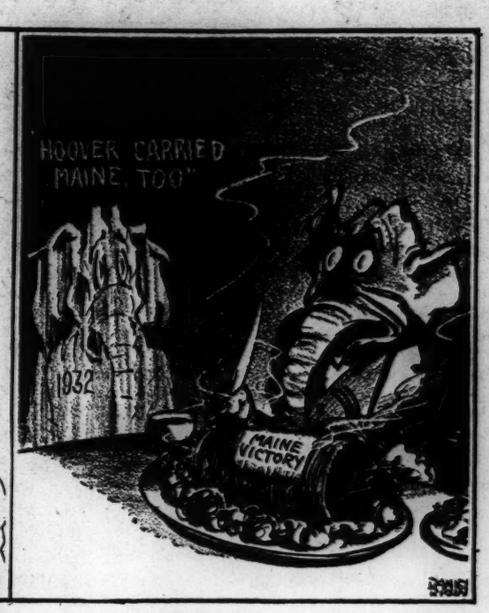


Russell in Los Angeles Times
Who Said Felt Hat Day?


ARMS RACE
In this weird dance the natives dash around in a large circle, chanting "Nationaldefense" and "Nationalhonor." As the dance continues, they run faster and faster and get dizzier and dizzier, until they finally go completely wild and tear one another to pieces
ANOTHER NATION INCREASES ITS ARMED FORCES BECAUSE ANOTHER NATION INCREASES ITS ARMED FORCES
HERBLOCK

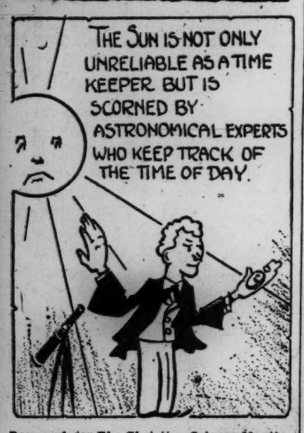
Herblock in Lansing State Journal
The Strange Inhabitants of the Planet Earth

McCutcheon in Chicago Tribune
A Terrible List to Port



Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
A Ghost at the Banquet

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

THE political news that has filled the news columns of late gave rise to the following cryptic comment. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

YXWV UPQRPSTV ROPNMLKQP

PKW ULVGWKNWH SVNL RWK-

QPVWVN FNKIUNIKWF LM PH-

QSVSFNKPNSLV NXWA YSOO

PRRWPO YSNX MPK TKWPNWK

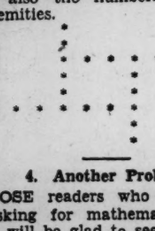
MLKUW NL NXW GLNWKF.

2. Letter Changing

ALWAYS an ardent solver, a Greenlawn, L. I., reader shares several letter changing problems with others, among them one that was not intended, even by inference, to keep one up all night. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, try changing DUSK to DAWN in 7 moves. Any fewer?

3. Numbers 1 to 20

FOLLOWING the asterisks in the diagram below, place all the numbers 1 to 20 on each in such a manner that each line, horizontal, and perpendicular, will total 60, as will also the numbers at the 4 extremities.



4. Another Problem

THOSE readers who have been asking for mathematical problems will be glad to see two today. This one is shared by an Ottawa, Ont., reader.

A boy walks 2 miles to a repair shop for his bicycle at the rate of 4 miles an hour. He rides back to the starting point at the rate of 12 miles an hour. Express his rate of traveling in miles per hour.

5. Rebus

AN 8-LETTER word is represented by this rebus which is shared by a Melrose Highlands (Mass.) reader. The lines below give a clue:

B
ID

Successful contractors
REBUS their competitors.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Earth's Riches

IT MATTERS not on what plane of life one labors nor how large or small the number of his acquaintances, the man who toils, and yet knows that in the circle of his influence there is at least one life in which there is sunshine where, but for him, there would have been shadow; that there is at least one home in which there is cheer where, but for him, there would have been gloom; that there is at least one heart in which there is hope where, but for him, there would have been despair—that man carries with him, as he goes, one of the richest treasures on this earth.—*Grantland Rice.*

In Lighter Vein

Orders From the Hens

A mother said to her little girl, "Sue, go out to the henhouse and gather the eggs."

The child ran out to get the eggs, and as she approached the henhouse, the hens began to cackle.

Sue ran back into the house, and when her mother inquired if she had gathered the eggs, she replied: "No, mother; the hens told me, 'Look out, Sue! Look out, Sue!' And I just ran back into the house."

Comparisons

Englishman: "Odd names your towns have—Hoboken, Weehawken, Oshkosh, Poughkeepsie."

American: "I suppose they do sound queer to English ears. Do you live in London all the time?"

Englishman: "No, indeed. I spend part of my time at Chipping Norton, and divide the rest between Biggleswade and Leighton Buzzard."—*Valdosta Times.*

Sentimental Arithmetic

"Let me see," said the young man thoughtfully. "I've got to buy some flowers and some chocolates and theater tickets and—"

"Doing mental arithmetic?" asked his friend.

"Sentimental arithmetic," sighed the young man.—*Montreal Star.*

Versatile Stuff

Customer: "Have you any good pork?"

Butcher: "Good pork? I've got some pork that will make better chicken salad than any veal you can buy."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

—Illustrierte Blatt, Frankfort, Germany

"I say! Your white paint is nothing but bubbles."

"Unfortunately I mixed the wife's baking powder with it by mistake."

Sunset on Lake Michigan

Monitor Camera Club From Robert C. Miles, Charlevoix, Mich.

The Pines Form a Silhouette at Dusk

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Eight Steps

HERE is a game that young people love. It can be played at an outdoor party or in a fairly large room. One player is blindfolded and the rest move around him in a circle. When he calls out "Stop!" they drop hands and he moves forward to try to catch them.

From then until the end of the game each person may take only eight steps to get out of his way. When the eight are exhausted, the player must stand or sit still until the seeker touches him. Of course, one may squirm round on the floor to escape from his feet, but one may not leave the spot on which the eighth step landed one. The last player to be caught is blindfolded next time.—Mary E. T., Harrowgate, York, Eng.

Brevities

Chicago Tribune: A petty officer of the United States Navy has been convicted of selling military secrets to the Japanese. About the only real secret we have in the army or navy in the United States is why colonels wear spurs. But the Japs couldn't buy that secret for a hundred million yen. Nobody knows.

Grand Rapids Press: According to a recent news story, hail as large as coconuts fell in Africa. Nothing like this ever happened in Africa until American newspapers stationed correspondents over there.

Milwaukee Journal: A Detroiter is held for derailing a train with his sedan. The revised standing of locomotives in the crossing league shows: Won 295, lost 1.

St. Louis Times-Star: If she washes dishes for $5 a week, that is servitude. If she does it for nothing, that is romance.

Detroit News: Dad also has different shoes for every costume—everyday shoes and Sunday shoes.

Punch: Be careful of plausible strangers in railway carriages. A correspondent allowed himself to be drawn into conversation by a fellow traveler and after a short time found himself suddenly cornered and helplessly listening to a long tale of a two-yard putt at the ninth.

Humorist: When a house in a London suburb caught fire a stranger rushed in and rescued the radiogramophone. Undeterred by the hissing of the neighbors, he then went back for the records.

Life: The skipper of the Queen Mary made no effort to break the transatlantic record on the first round trip. He had to give the passengers time to write all their postcards.

Dayton Journal: A reformer says nine tenths of our criminals never are punished. Brother, did you ever see a criminal lawyer's bill?

Photographic Dealers' Association Journal: Fear is the dark room where negatives are developed.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Read Name of Clerk?

Question: When an announcement of a meeting of members of a church is read during the service, should the name of the president or secretary, or both, be signed to such an announcement and read with it?

Answer: Not unless the bylaws specifically require such procedure. The notice is intended primarily for information, and the fact that it is read should presumably be evidence that it is authorized.

A Heavy Burden

DO NOT burden yourself with bearing a hatred; it is a load heavier than you think.—*Madame de Sevigne.*

Daily Anecdote

Just a Hair's Difference

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON ONE of Paderewski's tours of America he received a letter from a prominent society woman in the West requesting him to send her a lock of hair. In reply he dictated the following letter to the souvenir seeker which was dispatched over the signature of his secretary:

"Dear Madam: Mr. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You fail to specify whose hair you desire, and to avoid error he has secured a sample from each of the staff en voyage—to wit, his manager, his secretary, his valet, his two cooks and his waiter, together with small portions from a cat and from a mattress belonging to M. Pullman, proprietaire of the coach de luxe which we occupy. I have the honor to be your obedient servant."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Blackboard Work

WHEN a young man was looking over a paint line in a store the proprietor told him one kind was for the renewal of blackboards. At once he thought of their nursery wall blackboard that was almost devoid of black after its constant use; so he bought a can, and that very afternoon delighted the hearts of his sister and small brother by showing them the newly blackened board.

He at once visualized all the other nursery boards that needed like treatment, and he asked friends if they wanted their boards renewed; then he made house-to-house calls and did much work. He also carried new blackboard material with him in case anyone wanted a new board put up.—Mrs. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

THE possibility of a summer holiday seemed remote to two persons this year. Hope had not been entirely abandoned, but preparations were being made to spend the vacation at home. However, through the kindness of a neighbor, the privilege was given them to enjoy two weeks in a beautiful cottage, in the heart of the country. A very happy time was spent in this delightful spot, and the two returned home with grateful hearts.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, they did not get back at the intended hour, and all shops had long since been closed for the night. This meant there was little in the house to tide over the week end. Imagine the gratitude which swept over them when, upon opening the yard door, they discovered a box of vegetables and provisions, bearing their name!

No hint was given as to the source of this thoughtfulness; but a glow of gratitude went out to the kindly donor, who had preferred to make his gift impersonal.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

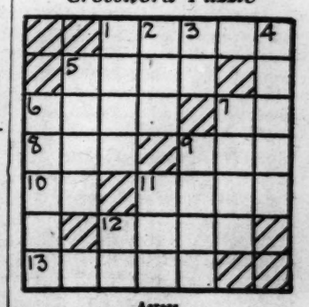
Lasciviousness

IN WRITING to the churches of Galatia, the apostle Paul warns them against various forms of evil; and in Galatians 5:19, he refers to what our Common Version translates as "lasciviousness."

The word used in the Greek at this point is a rather uncommon one, *aselgeia*, and the reputed origin of the term is of not a little interest. It seems that in the territory named Pisidia in Asia Minor, there stood a city named Selge, which was known far and wide for the strict moral code of its citizens.

Now in Greek, the prefix *a-* generally means "not," so scholars contend that the term *a-selgeia* was coined to describe the type of conduct which was "not" characteristic of the men of "Selge"—in short, shamelessness, immorality, and so forth. The term *aselgeia* occurs also in Mark 7:22 and other Biblical passages.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Conceded fact.
5—City in Nevada.
6—Bench
7—Bone.
8—Long fish.
9—Possessive pronoun.
10—Provided that.
11—Foundation.
12—Fervor.
13—Elude.

Down

1—Apportion.
2—Emmet.
3—Preposition.
4—Billiard stroke.
5—Ridge of rocks.
6—Fishing-net.
7—River in France.
9—Rodent.
11—Make an offer.
12—Musical note.

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

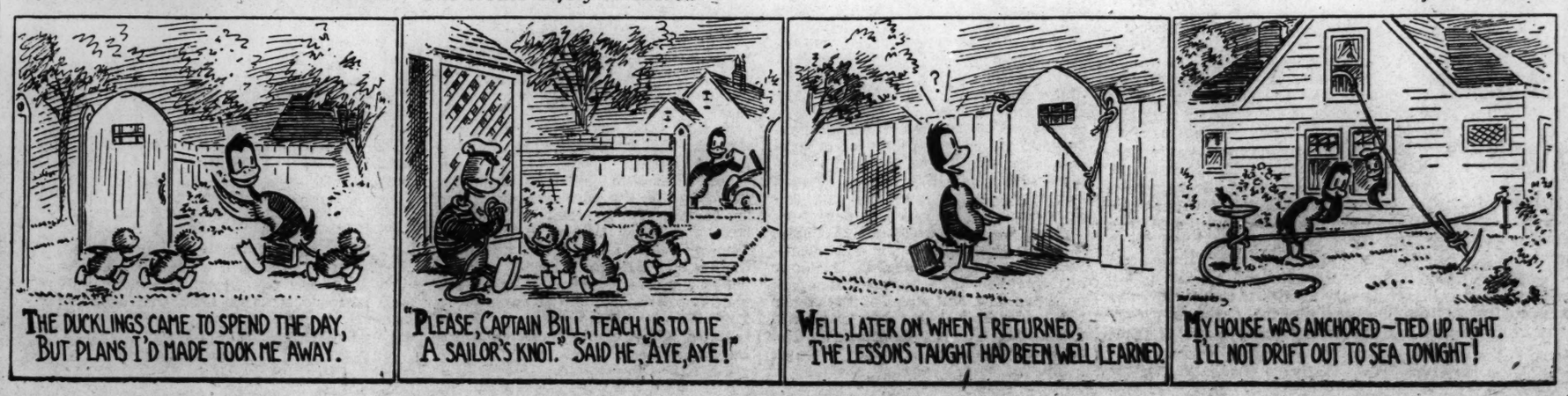
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A New Candidate*

By LE PELLEY

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.....A VOTE FOR ME MEANS A VOTE FOR THE FUTURE GENERATION....
PSSSSSST !!
AND FURTHER-MORE.... ???
I JUST FOUND OUT THERE IS SOMEONE ELSE RUNNING FOR PRESIDENT !!.... AND I DON'T MEAN ALF LANDON....
DON'T TELL ME YOU MEAN...
HYMIE DOBSON !

The Adventures of Waddles—*The House Safely Anchored*

By THE HAGERS


THE DUCKLINGS CAME TO SPEND THE DAY, BUT PLANS I'D MADE TOOK ME AWAY.
"PLEASE, CAPTAIN BILL, TEACH US TO TIE A SAILOR'S KNOT." SAID HE, "AYE, AYE!"
WELL, LATER ON WHEN I RETURNED, THE LESSONS TAUGHT HAD BEEN WELL LEARNED.
MY HOUSE WAS ANCHORED—TIED UP TIGHT. I'LL NOT DRIFT OUT TO SEA TONIGHT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Small Powers Speak

WHEN the great powers' plans for history are altered because small powers have other ideas, that is news. The importance of the seating of Ethiopia in the League of Nations Assembly arises not only because of the far-reaching consequences which this action may have on European relations, but because it illustrates the power bestowed on the weaker nations by the League structure.

The League organization of council and assembly roughly corresponds in the international system to that of cabinet and parliament in the national system. The two bodies have different duties and activities to perform, but in the League plan there is also a constitutional reason for the existence of both a council and assembly. As C. Howard Ellis points out in "The Origin, Structure and Working of the League of Nations," the fundamental problem that has always confronted attempts to organize international states has been how to find a compromise between the claims of great and small states. This the Assembly provides.

The outraging of public opinion by the Hoare-Laval scheme to buy off Italy by splitting up Ethiopia shows to what extent the designs of great-power governments may conflict not only with the wishes of their own peoples but with those of smaller nations. The plan just abandoned by Anglo-French authorities to suspend Ethiopia from the Assembly further illustrates the divergence of views likely to develop between larger and smaller national interests. And the success of the revolt of the smaller powers underscores the importance to them of the Assembly, in which their opposition to great-power policies can be focused and forged. Individually their protests might have only the weight of paper. In the Assembly they acquire the weight of law.

It is interesting to recall that some early plans for the League provided for membership in the League Council for the great powers only (though strenuous opposition by small nations obtained for them the right to elect a contingent of small powers to the Council), and that those responsible for this concept of organization were, in the words of Prof. Philip Baker, "inclined to regard the Assembly as a necessary evil." This school of opinion did not believe the Assembly to be a promising agent for promotion of international co-operation, and, of course, it cannot now be said that the Assembly's victory for the small powers' view on Ethiopia solves any of the questions threatening future European peace. But it does indicate that the small powers, who have most to lose and least to gain in the event of another major war, have in the Assembly an instrument with which they can make their wishes not only clear but forceful.

Disorder in Palestine

THE dispatch of a whole division of British troops under the command of a lieutenant general to restore order in Palestine was a sequel to the Arabs' prolonged general strike accompanied by violence and terror. There is a point beyond which no government, however desirous to redress grievances and remove the cause of disorder, can afford to parley with inflexible rebels. The first duty of an administration is to restore law and order. The Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the grievances of Arabs and Jews cannot pursue its work with any hope of success until the campaign of terror has been brought to an end.

But reconciliation, not armed triumph, is the object of the British Government and the Palestine administration. The quarrel is not between the Arabs and the Government as such, but between the Arabs and the Jews; the administration is the object of reproach only in so far as it is the instrument of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations in carrying out the promise to make Palestine a national home for the Jews, and in facilitating a steady regulated stream of Jewish immigrants. This duty is imposed upon the mandatory power, and weighs equally with, and is balanced by, the duty of maintaining the rights of the existing Arab population. The British Government cannot abandon either of these obligations.

The Balfour Declaration and the Peace Treaties have established two rights, not incompatible, but not easily reconcilable, which the mandatory power by some means has to make good. It is necessary to find out to what extent there was justification for the Arab complaint of the Jewish penetration of the country. But when the self-appointed Arab Committee of Notables (the "Higher Arab Committee") encourages the continuance of a general strike inseparable from guerrilla warfare and the armed intimidation of the countryside, and makes it impossible either to hold an impartial inquiry or to bring the leaders of both sides together, there can be no doubt about the immediate duty of the Government.

It must protect the civil population and enable the administration to function. It is too late to question the wisdom of the plan which was to open Palestine to Jewish immigrants; but the Royal Commission and the British Government have to find a way of making that consistent with the *amour propre* as well as the vested interest of the Arab community.

Farm Surpluses

THOSE who are more interested in a sound solution of the American farm problem than in the race between the parties to capture the farm vote are trying to understand how the plan proposed in the Republican platform and developed by Governor Landon at Des Moines will operate. They may stop a moment to smile at the Republicans for tardily recognizing that tariffs on farm products of which there is an exportable surplus are ineffective. They may not be able to repress a momentary frown at the decision to match the Democrats in bounty payments. But they are primarily seeking to understand the plan and compare it with alternative proposals.

Now for years the great concern of those who have advanced farm remedies has been how to prevent destructive price depressions in those crops of which the United States produces surpluses which must be exported. Tariffs are effective only when part of the domestic production must be imported. Where domestic supplies exceed the domestic demand, the price of the whole crop drops to the world level at which the surplus must be sold. Mr. Landon mentioned hogs, wheat, cotton and tobacco as examples. And the heart of his plan is the Cleveland platform pledge to provide "payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective."

At first sight the price-fixing arrangements of the "tariff equivalent" appear to have many resemblances to the old "equalization fee" of the McNary-Haugen plan. Of that scheme, President Coolidge said, in one of his veto messages:

> No farmer will be safe in directing his planning upon individual judgment, for should the result be a stimulation of increased yield, the (farm) board will be likely to withdraw the support which encouraged the surpluses, and allow the prices to collapse under the weight of that artificially created excess.

In other respects the plan looks like the old export debenture turned around but still giving an indirect subsidy to exports. Of that scheme, President Hoover wrote in a letter to Senator McNary:

> If the increased price (which was then hoped for as a result of the separation of domestic and foreign crop prices) did reflect to the farmer, the plan would stimulate overproduction, and thereby increase world supply, which would in turn depreciate world prices, and consequently decrease the price which the farmer would receive, and thereby defeat the plan.

The great question about the new plan is whether it contains any effective check on increased production and greater surpluses, induced by the farmer's assurance of a tariff-protected price on the domestically consumed portion of his crop. The Republicans have denounced crop control, yet it would appear that without some control and with a bounty promised, the old surplus problem would be aggravated.

It may be that Governor Landon's plan for storage of excess production on the farm put more visible and effective brakes on the farmer's productive urge than did storage in Government warehouses under the Farm Board. And possibly losses on exported portions of the crop would be another check. But would that check be any more effective than present losses on surpluses — which usually appear only after the crop is harvested?

To know with certainty may be impossible without trying the plan. But some reasoning from normal farm procedure indicates the probability. The farmer, sure of a good price on his domestic sales, will plant enough acreage to insure a good crop in fair or even bad years. A good year will make a big surplus. Everyone who wants to see a sound settlement of the farm question will hope that more surpluses will not be the result of this plan, but as the plan is presented, that appears to be the probability.

"Fretted With Golden Fire"

EVEN just before a presidential election it seems as if such news as the threatened destruction of the universe by its own expansion would find a place on the front page of a newspaper instead of being hidden away inside. "The universe is expanding at an explosive rate which, if continued, will bring its destruction. . . . The most distant nebula, or star system, whose velocity has been measured is receding at the rate of 26,000 miles a second."

Nevertheless, the astronomer eats his breakfast with good appetite, and a large proportion of readers glance at the headline and go on with more interest to the sporting page and the comics. If one is reminded to look at the stars for himself, they seem to be in the same place as they were the last time he looked.

Shakespeare would no doubt have found a figure of speech for one of his characters in the astronomical observation that stars are hurrying away at 26,000 miles a second. But there would still be "this brave o'er-hanging firmament, this majestical roof fretted with golden fire."

Which is very likely one reason why the astronomer so contentedly eats his breakfast and the news doesn't make the front page.

Men and Constitution

Book News of the Day

BOOKS on the United States Constitution have been numerous in the last two years and may be expected to continue to appear during the sesquicentennial next year of the Constitutional Convention. A substantial and well-prepared one is THE CONSTITUTION AND THE MEN WHO MADE IT, by Hastings Lyon (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $3).

Though the story of the making of the Constitution has been told in many ways, so that the average public library has an ample shelf on the subject, new research and new approaches are continually bringing forth something of value about its origin. Farrand, after editing a huge compilation of original sources, wrote a concise and readable summation in the Yale "Chronicles of America"; Warren has assembled a day-by-day account of sound historical and legal value; Beck depicted the drama of the convention in high eulogy; Beard cast upon it the suspicious eye of economic determinism; Schuyler steered a scholarly course of realism; Fiske and Walker remain indispensable pictures of the period; Long traced the origin of many provisions in colonial history; Rodell has recently told the story in very human terms.

Still Mr. Lyon, who is a member of the New York bar, has found a new scheme of organization for his material. Only in a very general sense is his account chronological. He divides the story rather into the various topics of subject matter with which the convention members were dealing, such as nationalism, representation, political theory, constitutionalism, the executive, the veto, slavery, the West, influence of wealth.

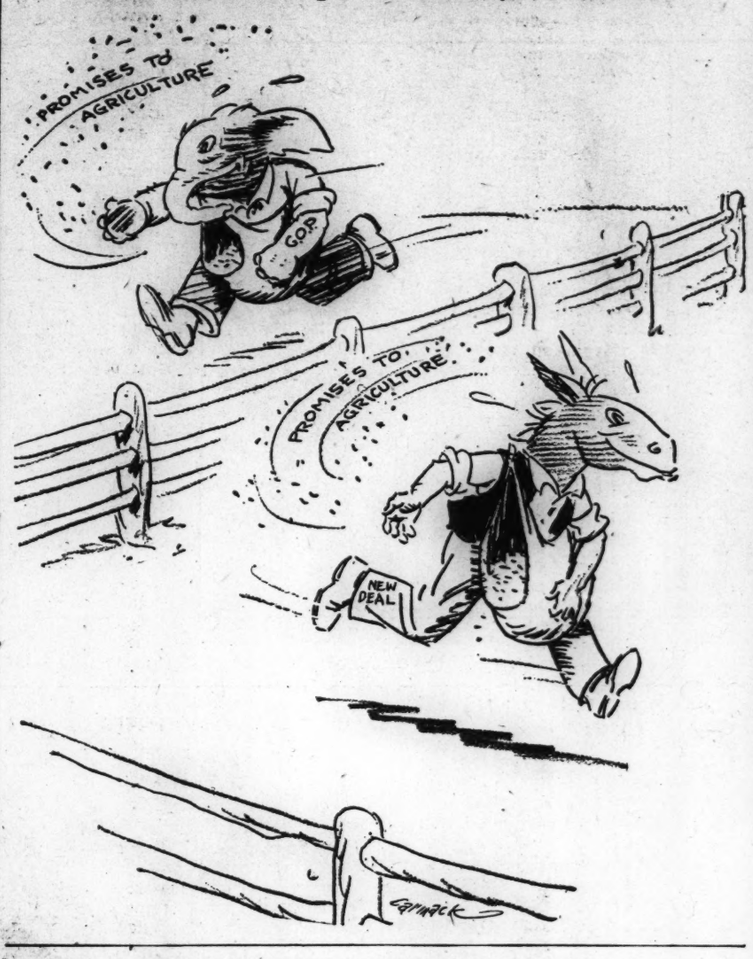
Interspersed with the political history and abstruse points of law are engaging thumbnail sketches of the lives and interests of men who played some of the less widely known but nevertheless important parts in making the Constitution what it is, such as the two Morrises, James Wilson, Roger Sherman, Oliver Ellsworth, Elbridge Gerry, John Rutledge, Pierce Butler and others.

The style is clear, the conclusions are restrained and the attitude one of sympathetic urbanity in such sharp controversies of the period as those in regard to paper money and assumption of the state debts. Among the excerpts from speeches are two excellent ones by Gouverneur Morris and George Mason on the slave trade.

The influence of Franklin, as in his proposal of prayers, is dismissed perhaps too lightly. In dealing with the rather puzzlingly uneven alignment of large and small states, the author overlooks that the delegates were dealing with what they, from inadequate information, thought the relative populations of the states to be rather than with what the 1790 census later showed them to be. He introduces, however, an interesting and plausible theory that when Alexander Hamilton outlined his plan of inordinately centralized government, he and Madison were playing a shrewd pawn against the small-state anti-nationalists.

T. N.

Where Some Crop Control May Be Needed



Overtaking the Joneses

THE mighty race of Jones originated in that spectacular western portion of Britain called Wales. This is still, in a very literal sense, the land of Jones as I have discovered by extensive touring through it from Snowdopia to Swansea and from Tintern Abbey at the eastern border to Harlech by the sea. I have come to use the name Jones as a test of the simon-pure character of any community in Wales.

If the great majority of the shop signs indicate that a Jones is proprietor, if the local doctor and lawyer and minister are Joneses, if there are at least a dozen or fifteen Joneses mentioned on the local war memorial, I always feel that the town or village is authentic. If I were dropped from the stratosphere into such a community I would instantly recognize it as Welsh. The concentrated Jonesness of northern and central Wales in particular constitutes one of the oddest phenomena I have met in my travels. In many and many a village this name is almost the only one encountered. In others Williams, Roberts and Evans offer a mild competition, while any other name than these four seems almost to indicate a "foreigner." In two typical villages I amused myself by making an accurate tabulation of the names on the war memorial, omitting the scattered "foreigners." The results were as follows:

Village	Jones	Williams	Roberts	Evans
Bala	13	8	6	6
Llanberis ...	17	8	7	2

There are many beautiful gateway towns by which one may enter the romantic country of the Joneses. I have tried three, Tintern, Llandudno and Wrexham. Tintern Abbey left a fadeless mark upon my memory. I think it is the most beautiful ruin in England. Or was it possibly the singing gardener of Tintern that appealed to me so strongly? He was cutting the grass just outside the lady chapel and stopped from time to time to dump a load of the fragrant verdure on some tiny pink pigs that were tumbling and squealing on the sward.

* * *

Llandudno is a great blaring beach resort in which the name of Jones is all but extinct. The one really attractive thing which I remember about it is the Welcome to Wales done in a flower design on flawless turf. It was, of course, in Welsh, CROESAW Y CYMRU, and was my first intiation into the strange language which the Joneses still speak in daily life.

A gateway town of special interest to the average American is Wrexham. Its churchyard contains the tomb of Elihu Yale with a famous epitaph whose quaint frankness stands out in refreshing contrast to perfunctory and meaningless eulogies. Its first lines follow:

> Born in America, in Europe bred,
> In Africa travell'd, and in Asia wed,
> Where long he lived and thrived; in London dead.
> Much good, some ill he did; so hope all's even
> And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to Heaven.

Wrexham is the seat of the annual *Eisteddfod*, which is the national bardic festival of Wales, a thing that seems more in harmony with the spirit of ancient Athens or medieval Nuremberg than with that of a modern industrial nation. Hundreds of earnest bards enter the contest with original odes which must be of 500 lines and based on an announced subject. Artistic and musical competitions are also featured, especially those of the glorious Welsh choirs, but the "chairing of the bard" who has won the major contest is the high spot of the festival. David Lloyd-George has very often been the keynoter of the *Eisteddfod* and I once had the pleasure of listening to him by radio as I motored past the rugged mass of Snowdon. His eloquence was enhanced by the rich mysteries of his native Welsh tongue. I could not understand a single word but I was with him all the way, enthralled, concerned, convulsed with merriment, as the reaction of his audience gave the cue.

* * *

At Llangollen one enters the pure Jones country continuing through Dolgelly and Bettws-y-Coed to Aberystwith. Every American calls the place before the last-mentioned Betsy Coed and the pronunciation is not far wrong. Betsy is my personal favorite of all the Jones villages, although my usual stopping place is run by a mere Roberts and my garage by a mere Evans.

The seven wonders of Wales are often listed in verse:

> Pistyll Rhaiader, and Wrexham steeple;
> Snowdon's mountain, without its people;
> Overton's yew-trees, St. Winifred Wells;
> Llangollen bridge and Gresford bells.

But to me the eighth wonder is the greatest of all, that four surnames (we allow for reasonable hyperbole) suffice for a nation of 2,000,000 souls, that one surname numbers its loyal bearers by the tens of thousands.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Defending the Homestead

By Frank L. Perrin

FARGO, N. D.

ONE who comes to the wheat and potato regions of the Red river valley with the earnest desire to appraise sympathetically the problems of those farmers who have become the objects of the solicitude of the dispensers of public bounty, soon discovers that resentment, instead of gratitude, actuates the independent residents of northern Minnesota and Dakota, irrespective of partisan politics. The commendable pride of the people here has been aroused by the apparent determination of outside agencies to impress the belief that the region has suddenly become arid and that it constitutes a sector of that vast but vaguely defined "dust bowl" which easterners have been taught to suppose embraces most of the territory in the Middle West.

Evidently, though for what purpose it is not known, the effort is being made to destroy the hope and faith of the people in a land they have come to love and regard as home. On the day of my arrival here the Forgo Forum, this city's leading daily newspaper, reproduced, that it might denounce, a poster hung in many public offices throughout the Northwest. This poster, according to the Forum, "preaches its silent message of despair, chants its gloomy story, and definitely shrouds all who see it with a sense of hopelessness."

* * *

The poster portrays a dejected and begrimed farmer seated outside a dust-covered window through which a mother and child are peering. Its caption, in large type, reads "Years of Dust." On the man's knees lies a newspaper with glaring headlines reading "Dust Storm Continues. Cattle Die. Farmers Flee." The Forum, in an editorial, observes: "The newspapers of this area, which have endeavored to paint the story of drought as it happened, without recourse to shading a single fact, have not yet found it necessary to tell a story like that—because there has been no such story."

There are, of course, individual cases of desperate need. A region once plentifully supplied with seasonal moisture has, in recent years, suffered from lack of water. The Red River of the North, which once bore sizable craft laden with wheat, has all but disappeared. Vast areas of swamp lands, which for ages conserved the waters from the winters' snows, have been ditched and drained that more acres might be sown to wheat or planted to potatoes. These vanished waters, now carried downstream in early spring, once kept productive the millions of acres of tributary lands. Man's avarice and lack of foresight have combined to manufacture recurring droughts in a once abundantly watered empire.

* * *

But still the far-flung poster stands indicted and repudiated, not alone because it is misrepresentative of existing conditions, but chiefly because it is suggestive and disheartening. As the Forum points out, "What it does, whether or not it is so intended, is to blast any hope there may be in the future; to intimate that only misery and despair can be the lot of those who live in the great plains states; to drum viciously on a theory that all the good things which nature in her bounty has showered on the prairie country before are to come no more; that nothing is left except flight, except permanent dependence on what bounty a government may choose to give."

The newspaper quoted is not fighting the battle alone. Farmers, merchants, bankers and others retain faith in the substantial value of the land. Two years ago, while in Fargo, a banker recommended Red river valley farming lands as the best and safest investment one could make. I called upon him today and asked him if he was still of the same opinion. He is. There is available all the money needed to finance future crops. Thousands upon thousands of acres are already seeded to winter wheat. Recent rains are believed to have insured a full crop of potatoes. Potato growing in this region, on a commercial scale, is a comparatively new industry. Fifty years ago, when the valley was being transformed into vast bonanza farms, wheat was the principal crop.

Across the thin stream which marks the course of the once busy Red river lies Moorhead, in Minnesota. I first knew it as a frontier town with little more than one business street, and this along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, not long before projected by Jay Cooke and his coterie of financial adventurers. The little city basks contentedly in the reflected glory of its more ambitious Dakota neighbor.

The Wide Horizon

Anchors for a Continent

By Stuart Chase

Excerpts From His Book, "Rich Land, Poor Land," Reprinted by Permission of Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

(First of Two Articles)

THE story goes that an old Nebraska farmer was sitting on his porch during a dust storm. Asked what he was watching so intently, he replied: "I'm counting the Kansas farms as they go by."

The people of America have been sitting on their porches watching their continent go by. Kansas farms are good farms, and the North American continent is a good continent. Its beauty, its prodigality in natural resources, its great north and south wedge laid broadside on the temperate zone, make it perhaps the best continent on earth. It is not a little tragic that we should sit on our porches while this great, good continent goes out from under us. It is our homeland. It is where our children must stay. When it is gone—in the sense of a hospitable environment—where shall we live? Many Kansas farms have gone; the whole Dust Bowl is going. Other areas, as we shall see, involving millions of people, have lost their resource base of land, water or mineral deposit. We have been called the richest nation ever known, and probably we are—now. But how rich is the most lavish of prodigal sons when the last of his father's bonds has been sold and the proceeds spent?

* * *

Man has long addressed his survival to great rivers—the Nile, the Tigris and Euphrates, the Hwang Ho, the Ganges, the Danube and the Volga. With their co-operation civilizations rise, the wheat springs, trade flows, great cities grow. If their laws are forgotten or neglected, civilizations fall, floods roar, silt chokes the channels, bread fails, drought spreads. North America is no exception to this ancient rule. The continent has given us much, and will give us more, if we work with her. But if we continue our neglect and contempt for her land and waters, she will exact calamitous penalty, and all the laboratories, all the machines, all the banks, will not offset it.

* * *

There are many methods to check and control the march of dust. Government scientists are constantly finding more. But in the end there is only one real control: bring back the grass. The margin of control is not large—only the length of the roots, which alone can hold the outposts of our productive lands. In the critical areas this means a margin of twelve to eighteen inches. As in the case of water erosion, control is beginning, but dust clouds roll even faster than floods. The fight will not be won until the people of the Great Plains rise in mass, with the rest of us behind them.

Dust is no respecter of property. The fight against it must be collective, not individual.

* * *

No more exciting and rewarding work is going on anywhere in America. I speak of all the forces of conservation, administration or nonadministration. These services are fighting for our homeland, attacking enemies as destructive as invading armies from beyond the seas. They are the Land Guard. Whether they have yet halted the progressive deterioration of three centuries, I cannot say; I can merely affirm that they are the right means and the only means to do so. Those who would stop this work do so at their peril. The account will be settled, not by men, by political administrations or by laws and speeches, but by nature.

* * *

City authorities would throw surplus factory workers on the farm, and rural authorities would throw surplus farmers into the factory—an unimaginative run-around. The vicious circle is actually in vigorous rotation at the present time. It can be broken only by taking both surplus factory labor and surplus farmers and putting them to work reclaiming resources, producing tangible wealth in public works and services and so gradually building a demand which will stimulate the output of remaining farmers and factory workers. *There is no other solution for unemployment in a maturing economy.*

* * *

People do not make continents; continents make a people. The age-long strength of Russia is due to her latitude, climate, resources and sweep. The strength of England is due to her position in the sea. The strength of our nation is due to the continent of North America. It has molded us, nourished us, fed its abundant vitality into our veins. We are its children, lost and homeless without its strong arms about us. Shall we destroy it?

Mirror of World Opinion

Beer Broadcast From an "Oasis"

JUDGING from the manner in which announcements are forthcoming on radio football programs, one probably could remain at his fireside and get a pretty good picture of the college football doings. . . . The Chick Meehan Saturday night [football coaches'] conclaves at New York's Hotel Pennsylvania will be broadcast for thirteen weeks under the banner of a beer concern.

That is ludicrous, in a sense, because Meehan's simon pure gatherings have been held in an open, uncommercialized manner for many years. In the dozens of times I have dropped in on that session I never have seen one drop of liquor ordered or served. Incidentally, Chick Meehan is a teetotaler.—*George Carens in the Boston Evening Transcript.*